Middlebury
The Campus

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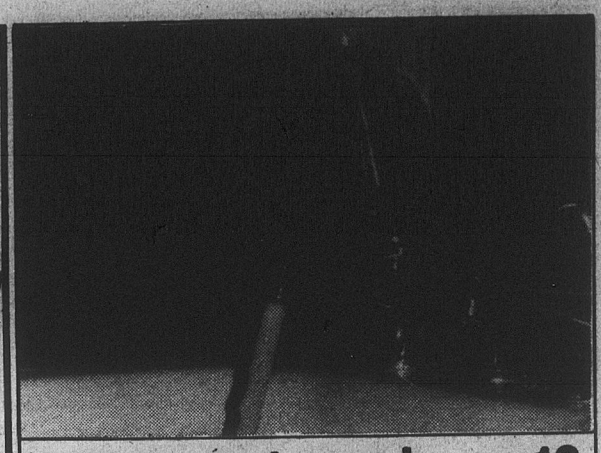

A new way to wash p.13

Staff complaints mount against College

By Grier Weeks and John Cahill

"Education is their first priority. Their second is starving the help," commented a staff employee, who requested anonymity.

Countering such arguments, David Ginevan, Associate Treasure of the College, said "we have nothing at all to be ashamed of" in terms of employment practices.

These conflicting views illustrate disagreement between the College administration and many staff employees on the priorities of Middlebury College as a major employer for the area.

This conflict has materialized recently in a series of meetings between the employees and Ginevan. These meetings are partially linked to a survey distributed in the fall by "concerned members of the staff" which revealed considerable employee dissatisfaction.

The meetings were "designed to insure a common understanding" between the administration and staff employees, according to Ginevan. The meetings offered workers a chance to express praise or dissatisfaction with employment policies.

When approached by The Campus, many staff employees expressed fear of reprisals if they spoke at all, while others would only comment if anonymity was guaranteed.

Low wages a major concern

Staff salaries and the lack of a built-in cost of living raise were stated as the major concerns of a large number of employees. Many employees live below the national poverty level ($8410 for a family of four in 1980 according to the U.S. Census Bureau).

Most employees said they would like to see an annual "base increase" to keep up with inflation. Some staff members said they think raises should be based on the cost of living alone, while others prefered a combination of merit and cost of living wage increases. As it stands now, employees are not guaranteed a yearly salary increase.

One employee, who chose to remain anonymous, told how, earning a minimum-wage salary, he brought home approximately $5500 after taxes last year. This employee is the sole source of income for his wife and five children. The national poverty level for a family of seven was $13,940 in 1980.

When asked how he feeds his family, he replied, "I really don't know. I shoot anything that moves."

Other employees supplement their income by working weekends, picking up extra money lumbering, slaughtering animals, snowplowing, painting houses, and mowing lawns.

Pat Lyng, a former Buildings and Ground employee, did not receive a raise last summer. In

continued on page 4

STAFF SURVEY

	How concerned				
	very	somewhat	not at all	don't know	blank
Benefits for part-time employees	67	23	11	11	3
Cost of living vs. merit raises	67	36	4	3	5
Bi-monthly vs. monthly paycheck	30	34	39	8	4
Job evaluations	51	35	12	11	6
Classifications	61	37	6	7	4
Vacation policy	56	33	37	17	5
Maternity leave policy	23	33	37	17	5
Personal days	45	25	16	22	7
Off-campus hiring	29	29	21	29	7

Town decision near on hydro plant

By Paul Cramer

When a controversy arises, often times it is not a controversy over the facts themselves, but rather over the interpretation of those facts. Whether or not the people of Middlebury should allow the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation to build a 1.75 megawatt hydroelectric power plant at the Frog Hollow Falls seems to be just such a controversy.

Both sides agree that the plant will generate electricity; they disagree whether it will be a significant amount. Both sides agree that the plant would change the Frog Hollow area; they disagree on whether that is for the better and whether or not the change will help downtown businesses. And both sides agree it will generate a certain amount of revenue for the town; they disagree on whether altering the falls is worth it.

At Town Meeting Monday night, the issue will be debated and Tuesday, Middlebury voters will decide whether or not the town will allow CVPS to build the plant. The hydroelectric plant issue is twelfth on Monday night's agenda; opponents of the plan say they will try to get a motion passed to discuss it earlier.

From the beginning of January until just last Friday, concerned groups from Middlebury and CVPS had five mediating sessions to iron out differences in how the hydro project should be constructed. But opponents to the plan argue that there was nothing to mediate, that they only discussed what type of hydroelectric plant the town should build, and not whether there should be a plant at all. As a result, they argue, the deliberations over the last week have been hectic and confused.

Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science, is running for town Selectman and argues that building a hydro plant would be a major mistake. "The amount of electricity generated is, by CV's own estimates, negligible, when compared to our 200 to 400 megawatt requirement over the next 10 to 20 years," Dry said. "I believe it's a major issue because once our natural rock ledges are blasted away, our beautiful falls are gone forever .... All must agree that once the action is taken, it is final, and if it is a mistake, it is irretrieveable."

Clinton Magoun, who negotiated with CVPS and supports the project, disagrees with Dry. "If you think that half a million dollars in electricity is negligible then fine," Magoun said. "If you think that 30 percent of Middlebury's electricity needs is negligible, then fine, too."

Cliff Proctor says that Magoun's figures are correct, but misleading. Proctor admits the plant will generate electricity equal to one-third of the power Middlebury uses, but since there is no Middlebury electrical distribution system, that power will not go directly to the town, but will be fed into the CVPS power grid.

As part of that power, Proctor argues, it will be only 1/200th of the total. Since generating power is only half of CVPS's business, Proctor says a consumer's bill would be reduced by less than 1/400th. If a person had a $100 electric bill for the rest of his life, a consumer could save no more than $13, according to Proctor. Given the capital expenses in building the plant, Proctor argues it will not save the consumer any money.

Although he acknowledges the amount of energy generated by the plant is not much compared to a nuclear plant or to Quebec's hydropower, Roger Desautels, who is also running for Selectman, favors the plant as "a step in a larger direction." Desautels also says the amount of power is "quite a lot of power at a relatively low price for today." He continues, "I'm in favor of hydropower in general and in this specific case, as long as the downtown area is not hurt."

Desautels said he thinks the town, by being a "hardnosed" negotiator with CVPS, can develop a plan that will "benefit the town both economically and aesthetically."

On Monday, Feb. 22, the Downtown Business Bureau, a group of 28 businesses, voted against the mediated hydro proposal 20-8, repudiating the agreement they had originally authorized their negotiators to enter into. Magoun negotiated for the businesses and was "quite shocked and disappointed when they rejected the package." Magoun pointed out that CVPS has agreed to reimburse any business for profit losses which they can attribute directly to construction of the plant. For example, Magoun says, if a business has to close because of dynamiting, CVPS will reim-

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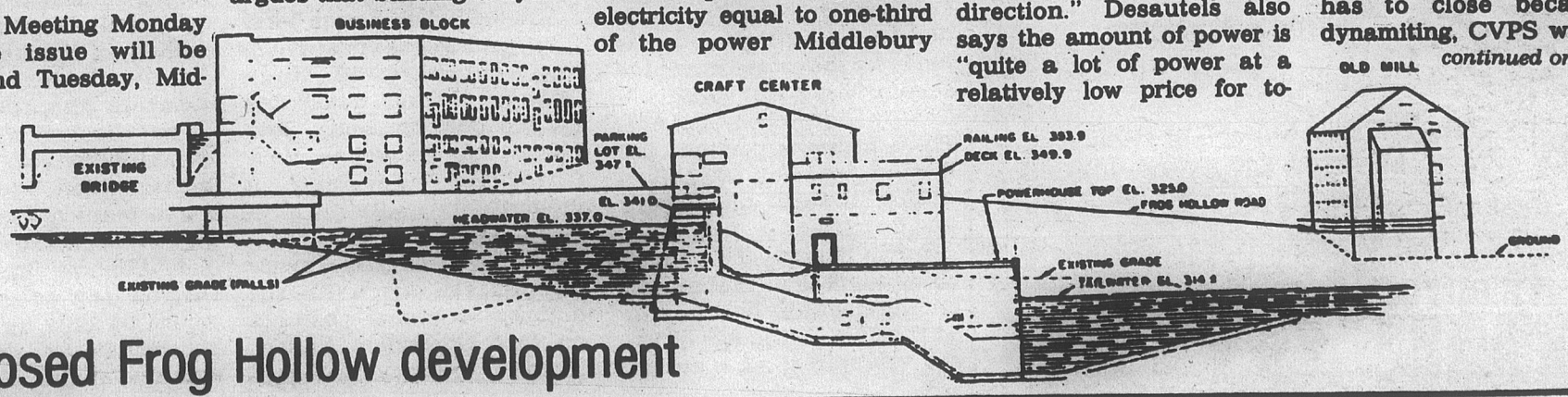

Proposed Frog Hollow development

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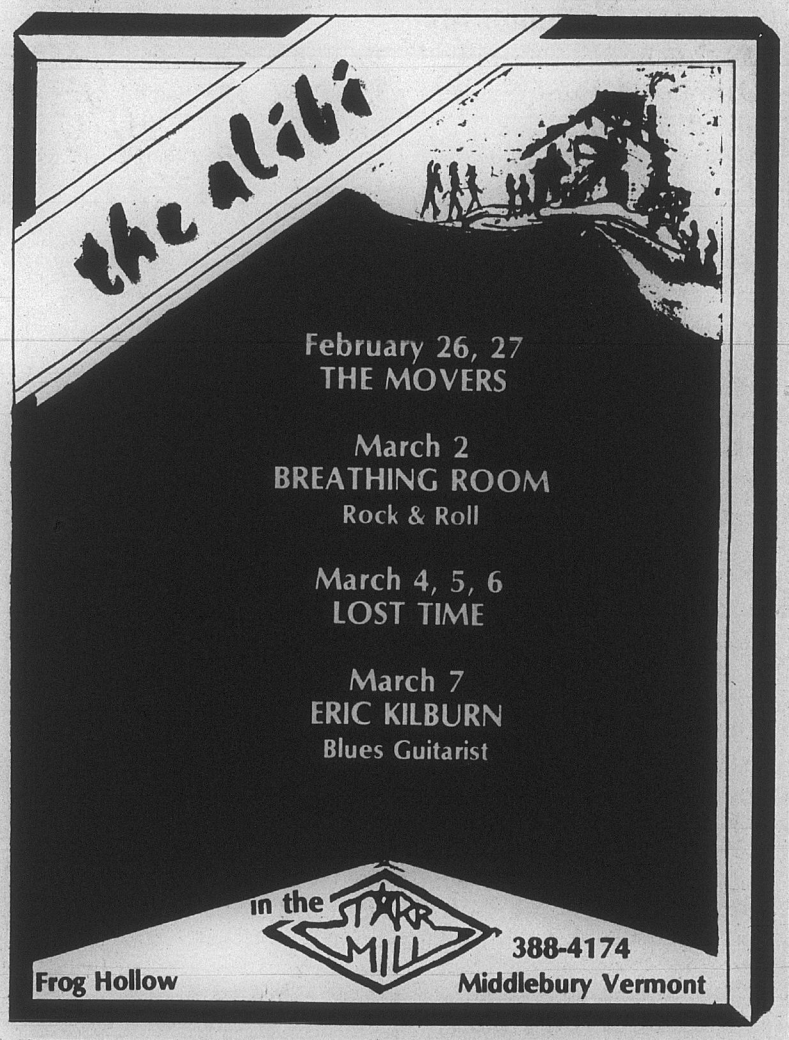
FRIDAY: Fish Fry (All you can eat!)
SATURDAY & SUNDAY: Prime Rib



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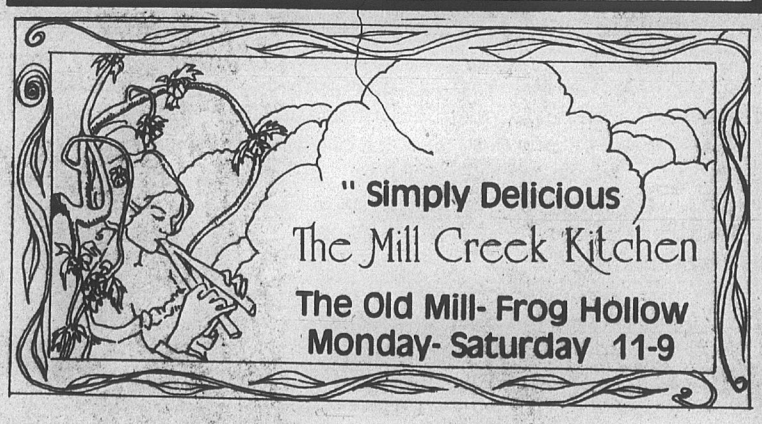

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news briefs

High Pond decision near

By John Owen

A decision on the fate of the property at High Pond should be handed down by the Vermont State Supreme Court next week. More than half of the 2100 acre tract which lies within the limits of four towns has already been sold to recover $15,000 in delinquent taxes and interest owed by the Vermont Wild Land Foundation, the trustees of the property. The Foundation, which is financed solely by grants, has no money with which to pay the taxes.

The State Supreme Court will hear an appeal on whether or not the individual towns have the right to tax the land, the use of which is restricted to research and education by covenants set up by the late naturalist W. Douglas Burden, who owned the land before it was donated to the Vermont Wild Land Foundation in 1965.

The Foundation is also contesting the legitimacy of the $15,000 tax sale which was conducted by the town of Pittsford, which contains the greatest share of the property. If the Vermont State Supreme Court rules against the Foundation, it will then decide whether or not the restrictive covenants survive the tax sale. If the covenants remain the new owners will not be able to develop the land in any way.

Howard E. Woodin, Professor of Biology and a trustee of the Foundation, declined to speculate on the Supreme Court decision and its possible effects on the use of the land by Natural Science classes from the College, but he said it should be settled "somewhere around the 1st of March."

Swift leaves College money

By Alison McGhee

Jessica Stewart Swift, a Middlebury resident who died January 2, 1982 at the age of 110, bequeathed $200,000 to the College.

In addition to being Vermont's oldest resident, Swift was an institution in the town of Middlebury. Her will also leaves large amounts of money to the Sheldon Museum, the Middlebury Community group. The donation to the College provides funds for the establishment of scholarships for Addison County High School students. These bequests continue her lifelong tradition of philanthropy toward Middlebury and its citizens.

Swift's life was characterized by a love of adventure and an eagerness to live as fully as possible. At the age of 102, she volunteered as a nurse's aide at Porter Medical Hospital. When asked why, she replied, "I read to the poor people whose eyesight has failed them."

She loved to travel. Among her favorite places were Colorado, Venice, and the Philippines, where she once lived with her husband, Charles Swift. She remembered the days of cowboys in Colorado, and treasured a painting one of them had made for her. She had a beautiful voice and was an accomplished pianist.

In her long life, Ms. Swift saw twenty-three presidents through their terms of office, traveled widely through the world, and never lost her sense of adventure. At the time of her death, in fact, she was vacationing in Florida. She loved parties and friends, and once recalled, "I could dance all night long and never get tired."

Forum elects Fleischer

By Samuel Dickey

Greg Tolman '82 presided over the Sunday, February 21 Student Forum meeting, during which elections for a new Forum Chairman were held. Ari Fleischer '82 was elected by acclamation.

Suggestions were taken for the agenda of the Undergraduate Life Committee, which will meet during Trustee Weekend next month. Topics included a discussion of the way interviews with Career Counseling and Placement are set up, the quality of College food, and the reasons for the $1500 tuition increase.

The Winter term Committee reported that faculty members have expressed dissatisfaction with Winter term. Some faculty support lengthening Winter term by three days,while others favor more radical changes.

The Executive Committee reported that the financial aid self-help limit will be raised to $2300 from this year's $1250 figure. This figure is the amount of money that students are expected to raise from summer jobs or work at the College.

The purpose of the increase is to make financial aid money available to a greater number of students. In addition, it was reported that the Deans have said they do not believe the recently announced tuition increase will deter students from applying to Middlebury.

A new Student Forum Vice-Chairman will be chosen Sunday, February 28. Judy Osborne '82 was nominated for the position; Mary Beth Litster '82, the acting Vice-Chairman, declined a nomination.

Pat McCormick '82's resignation from the Finance Committee increased the number of vacant positions on that Committee to two. Three freshmen, David Brown, Don Mackenzie, and Paul Oyer ran for the Committee, and Mackenzie and Oyer were elected.

Forum also discussed a College administration suggestion to close one SDU and convert it into a classroom space was discussed. Forum members expressed general disapproval.

Council looks at grading

By John Kremer

Community Council discussed three proposals at their meeting Tuesday, February 23. After announcing that Ari Fleischer '82 was elected Chairman of the Student Forum, Council considered the length of tenure for members of the Judicial Council, the method of selecting Judicial Review Board members, and the feasibility of a pass-fail option.

Council undertook a lengthy discussion of the proposed pass-fail option. Presented by Bill Shackelford '84, the proposal would allow students to take four courses on a pass-fail basis over their four years as long as the courses were not in the department in which the students majored or concentrated.

The final form of the proposal is still not certain, according to Shackelford, but he said "Art (Melville '83, cosponsor of the proposal) and I now feel that the decision to allow a student to take a course under the option should also be left up to the individual instructors."

Previously, the proposal allowed students to take courses pass-fail without the knowledge of the teacher. Shackelford said, "We're trying to allow the Bio-Chem majors who want to learn about Wordsworth to be able to do so without being intimidated. I'm not as concerned about the mechanism of the proposal as I am about the philosophy of the whole thing. It can be put into effect any way that's feasible, as far as I'm concerned."

Community Council also discussed the rule which prevents members of the Judicial Council from serving more than two years. Council agreed that if a qualified member of the Judicial Council had served well for two years, he should not be prevented from serving another year. The motion was passed unanimously.

Council considered the method of electing Judicial Review Board members. Members discussed whether or not Council should take responsibility for electing a subcommittee which would act in place of two students on the Judicial Review Board. Judy Osborne '82 suggested that as long as the Council would be able to ratify the subcommittee's decision, it was a good idea.

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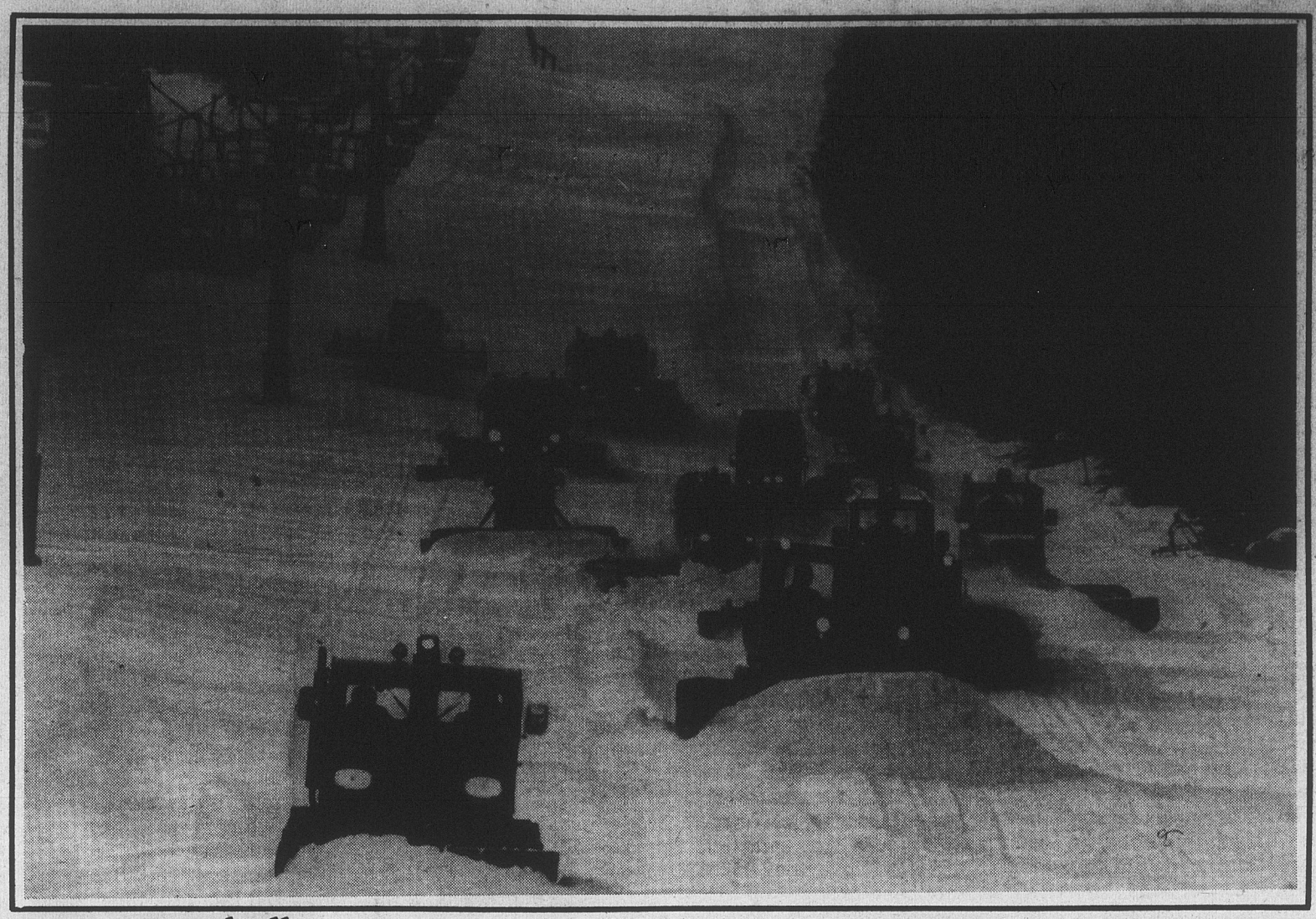

peter campbell

Bourgeois Bowl

How bourgeois. Young handsome folk revelling in their health while enjoying the sport of the elite. The bourgeois trappings are all in place: Saabs to the mountain. A crisp $20 bill flicked from the wallet to the register. A windbreaker shell—of the latest, most efficient synthetic fibre to emerge from the laboratories of C.B. A pair of mirror sunglasses to aid the hangover, and to lend to the wearer a certain devil-may-care attitude. And, afterwards, imported beer. How bourgeois.

The existence of the Snow Bowl probably contributes more to Middlebury's country club image than anything else. In all fairness, though, the place isn't too bourgeois, as ski resorts go. There aren't ski lodges and extortionist ski shops lining the roads nearby. Skintight, shocking pink jumpsuits are nowhere to be seen. There's no combined bar-disco-hot tub-abortion clinic in residence on the top floor of the lodge.

It is after all, a college place. Blue jeans abound, hangovers are rife, and—there's a library complete with books, tables and comment book. It's convenient for those who are stricken between runs with a sudden itch to pen a paragraph of the always looming thesis. Right.

Two distinct groups within the College community stand out. The ski patrol have a mysterious air about them. Distinctive for the scarlet crosses on their jackets, they isolate themselves in their hut. They ooze solemnity and sobriety. Perhaps they're brooding over the memory of the skier who died when complications set in during their treatment of his broken thumb.

The ski instructors also stick out. They ski Allen all day. They whoop and shout to each other from the chair lift. Like, they're crazy, man, crazy. Overall, it's a good job—they get free soda plus easy access to the wealth of snow-bunnies running amok in the lodge.

The college folk who make up the remainder of the lodge scene are those who aren't fanatical enough about the sport to make the trek to the more challenging areas to the north. They're just passing the time in the lodge, indulging in easy and buzz word—laden repartee. Skier's talk. Skiers talk about conditions, trails, and mountains the way New Englanders talk about the weather.

Along with this airy banter, there is much spinning of personal ski yarns. Its part of the ambiance. During these sessions, one gets the uneasy feeling that no one is paying close attention, that everyone is nodding, tuning out, and interjecting a profound "Really" during pauses in the narrative. One gets the feeling that it would be easy to say "Allen's nice, I had a great run down Ross, and Soviet missiles just hit every major city on the East Coast." and be greeted with "Really. I took a nasty spill on Proctor."

One last aspect of the lodge deserves mention. The ski-boot clomp. That movement of easy grace. The great equalizer: the girl who's spent 10 years in a hall of mirrors practicing her sashay can't be easily distinguished from the the bow legged and pigeon-toed clod as they both traipse about the lodge.

It might be bourgeois, and it might send Karl Marx and Herbert Marcuse into aploplexy, but boy, oh boy, if I'm taking a nice run down some powdery slope, you can have your ideology. Really.

quotable

"I'm still drunk. And your food is still lousy."
—Note in the Middlebury College Dining Service Comment Book

inside

Permanent Faculty Added

The Political Science and Chinese departments have been awarded new faculty positions, a move contrary to a Teaching Resources Committee policy against net increases in the size of the faculty. **Page 5**

Winter Carnival

The big weekend is here again. To help you find out where to be and when to be there, we have a complete schedule of events. **Page 5**

Outlook

This week we focus on Vermont politics, examining some very active traditions not found just anyplace. **Page 7**

Push. Splat. Sigh.

More trouble on the local horizon; the College's new faucets have some people all wet. **Page 13**

Inside Jokes From An Outsider

Dan Ruskin, a New York comedian, performed at "Comedy in Concert" last weekend, exhibiting some rather astounding inside knowledge about a place he'd never been before: Middlebury. **Page 15**

Phil Hamilton

From reggae to rock, jazz to just plain jamming, Phil Hamilton is a noteworthy man. **Page 17**

Winter Sports Wrap-up

The winter sports seasons are over for all College teams (with the exception of the ski team). We have coverage of most season finales. **Page 19**

Staff complaints

continued from page 1

response to this, Paul Hunt, also a Building and Grounds employee, said "If they don't like the way a man works, they should tell him, not try to starve him to death."

"We're not trying to hold wages down," Ginevan said. "We're not at the bottom. We do start (some people) at minimum wage," but some employees start above minimum, he said. "Look at the high unemployment in Addison County. We'll never be the leader in the area, but one of our concerns is stability of employment."

He cited recent increases in wages and salaries as an example of the College's determination to pay its employees fairly. "The two pinnacles in (the College's) priorities are salaries and wages, and financial aid."

Wage and salary increases are not guaranteed nor based on cost of living increases, but are based "completely on merit," according to Ginevan.

Ninety percent of the employees questioned in last fall's staff survey expressed "concern" with this method of salary raises.

No formal evaluations

Seventy percent of those surveyed were concerned about the lack of formal job evaluations. "There are no written evaluations," Ginevan said, explaining that each supervisor evaluates his workers in his head. "It may not be very formal, but it is an evaluation."

Many employees, however, are not satisfied with their supervisors' mental evaluations. "If you get a low raise, you either assume that you're doing a bad job, or that there isn't any money," said Carol Knauss, secretary for the Breadloaf Writers' Conference. "You don't know how you're doing. Raises depend on who you know."

Eileen Rollinson, mailing service supervisor, had similar complaints. "There is a lack of communication" between the administration and employees, she said, and described "no formal (job) classifications or evaluations" as a "number one concern."

Dave Heath, a Buildings and Grounds employee, would "like a written evaluation on file" so that "workers can know how they're doing."

Eileen Rollinson agreed saying that, in the past year, there have been "very good increases in wages" for some employees.

Many employees said they recognized that there have been significant improvements in pay, but argue that, because the starting salary is so low, they have still not been brought up to a reasonable level.

Benefits a concern

Another major area of staff complaints is benefits, especially for part-time employees.

College President Olin Robison, in an introductory letter in the handbook for hourly and monthly-salaried employees, writes, "Middlebury offers excellent employee benefits, in addition to those special privileges associated with employment at a college."

Benefits for "regular full-time year-round employment" include College I.D. cards, which allow free admission for the employee and his or her spouse and family to athletic events, the swimming pool, the ice rink, and discounts at the Snow Bowl and golf course. Vacation entitlement varies from ten days per year after one year of employment to twenty days per year after twenty years on the job.

Provisions for sick leave and medical, disability, life and accidental death insurance benefits are included in comprehensive plans, explained in the handbook.

The Middlebury College Retirement Plan is offered to all full-time employees who have worked for the College for at least three years and have reached the age of 25.

Benefits for part-time employees, or "miscellaneous regulars" as they are officially described, was a concern of four-fifths of the employees surveyed.

Ginevan commented, "out of a total of approximately 580 employees, only 38 are part-time."

Ron Rucker, College Librarian, expressed great surprise at these figures. He assumed that there were closer to 100 part-timers, and said "if these figures are correct, then the economic argument for the College not to provide benefits is weakened, or a little questionable, by there being this few."

Because 20 part-time employees work in the library, Rucker has expressed concern about their "lack of benefits." Part-time workers in the library "have no access to any kind of benefits. You don't even get a college I.D., which kind of galls me," he commented.

Benefits for the other 18 part-time employees were not available.

In reference to the use of a College I.D. card for a discount at the Snow Bowl, Rucker remarked "this is overcynical, perhaps, but some of our staff make so little money they couldn't afford to ski anyway."

Rucker added, the College "should recognize people as members of the community."

Fear of reprisals

An employee present at one of the meetings between staff employees and the administration described people as "almost as quiet as church mice," a fact which he attributed to fear.

"I don't believe that's reality," Ginevan said, in reference to fear of reprisals. "That may be what some believe, but I would hate to work in a place like that. I hope there's nobody who believes that."

Despite this, some workers cite what they feel are legitimate reasons for fear. When the staff questionnaire went out last fall, Gary Starr reportedly told his employees not to fill out the survey. "He (Starr) told us not to do anything until he got back to us, and he never did," one Food Service employee claimed.

Starr denied that he issued such an order. "I didn't tell them not to fill it out," he said. However, Starr said he took the surveys to Ginevan for an explanation. "If somebody gives my people a questionaire, I want to know what's going on," Starr stated.

After checking with Ginevan, Starr said he told his employees they were "free to" fill out the forms. Despite Starr's claim that he gave his employees permission, no surveys were returned by Food Service personnel.

"The bottom line is we can still, with every justification, make further improvements," Rucker said.

"The wheels grind slowly" Carol Knauss commented. "I don't think anybody expects overnight changes. Dialogue itself would be an improvement; it would be to the College's advantage."

Ginevan summarized the situation by asking "what are our priorities?" For him this is a central question.

Appeal completed

The Appeals Council has completed its deliberations on the tenure appeal of Paul Sommers, Assistant Professor of Economics, and made its recommendations to President Olin Robison, but College officials would not publicize the Council's decision.

Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science and Chairman of the Council, said the "committee has delivered its report to the President, as the 'Handbook' requires." The Council also sent copies of its decision to Sommers, to the members of the Committee on Reappointment, and "to the other principles involved in the case," according to Dry.

Nicholas Clifford, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, said the school does not publicize faculty tenure appeal decisions.

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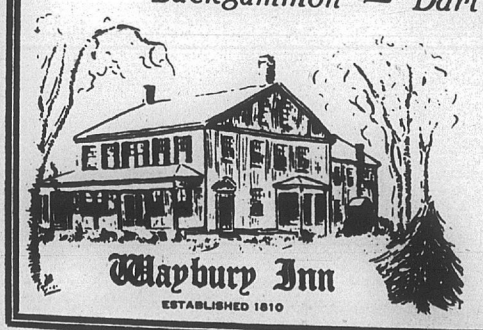

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Poli Sci and Chinese get reinforcements

By Tracey Kammerer

The Political Science and Chinese departments have each been granted an additional full-time faculty member. The Teaching Resources Committee (TRC) recommended these additions to College President Olin Robison, who recently announced his approval.

A third faculty member will be hired in the Chinese department to teach courses next fall. The Political Science department appointment will not be made until fall 1983.

For the past year, the TRC policy had been to make no increments to one department's faculty without a corresponding decrement in another department. Nicholas Clifford, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Chairman of the TRC, said the recommendations had been made on the basis of the Committee's sense of the programs' needs.

When asked whether or not, the decision represents a change in TRC policy, Clifford commented, "We have hard and fast policies and we have policies .... No, I don't think it is."

Clifford explained the additions were made in an effort "to meet particular needs in particular departments. And I dare say, if the TRC can make any reductions in other departments they will."

The Chinese department requested a new professor because heavy enrollments have caused overcrowding in introductory courses. The department would also like to offer higher level courses for students returning from study abroad, and literature courses in translation.

Clifford commented that having a strong Chinese department is important to the College because "it gives Middlebury a type of uniqueness."

The Political Science department made its request on the basis of the size of enrollment in Political Science courses and curricular needs. Paul Nelson, Professor of Political Science, pointed out that currently there are an average of 100 students per instructor in the department.

According to Nelson, the department also argued that it is "appropriate to offer political science courses in Western European politics and American foreign policy on a regular basis." Nelson said that the department felt that "a school with strong language interests should teach politics courses in those areas."

Currently Anne Sa'adah, Political Science Instructor, teaches courses in western European politics and American foreign policy. Sa'adah may be a candidate for the new full-time position for 1983-84.

Russell Leng, Dean of Sciences, is stepping down to return to teaching full-time. His replacement has not been announced.

Carnival lights up the stage

Get ready Middlebury because "There's No Business Like Snow Business!" With this theme in mind, the 1982 Winter Carnival Committee is presenting its traditional weekend extravaganza. Winter Carnival weekend includes the usual schedule of social and sporting events, and in a departure from the recent trend, the College is blanketed with a generous coating of snow.

The snow sculpture contest and northern lights races held outside McCullough Gymnasium yesterday marked the opening of Carnival. Without snow, it has been impossible to hold these events the last two years. The Klondike Rush concert last night, featured The Dregs and David Johansen at Memorial Field House.

The Middlebury Winter Carnival has become the permanent host to the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Championships. It again attracts the top 12 men's teams in the East, which will be competing for the EISA title and the right to enter the NCAA meet March 3-6 at Lake Placid. The East's leading women's teams will also battle it out for the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women title, and qualification to compete in the Nationals, March 10-13 at Stowe, Vt.

The Alpine races take place today and tomorrow beginning at 9 A.M. at the Snow Bowl. The Nordic events start this afternoon at 1:30 P.M. The ski races are being run at Middlebury for the first time in two years. Poor snow conditions forced officials to hold the races elsewhere in 1980 and 1981.

Winter warm-ups will be held today and tomorrow from 4-5:30 P.M. in Upper Proctor Lounge. The Ice Show is scheduled for 7:30 P.M. tonight and tomorrow night at Memorial Field House.

Proctor Hall will be the scene of the nightclubs, taking place tonight and tomorrow night at 7:30 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. The Carnival Ball, with music by "Roomful of Blues," and the coronation of the Carnival King and Queen, will conclude the weekend on Saturday night at Memorial Field House at 9:30 P.M.

Friday, February, 25

9 A.M.—Men's Giant Slalom competition, at the Snow Bowl

9:30 A.M.—Women's Giant Slalom, at the Snow Bowl

1:30 P.M.—Men's Cross Country 15K, at Bread Loaf

2 P.M.—Men's Basketball vs. Norwich, at Memorial Field House

3 P.M.—Women's Cross Country 7.5K, at Bread Loaf

4:00 P.M.—Winter Warm-up in Proctor Lounge (Numbers 1-330 on Friday, 331-660 on Saturday),

7:30 P.M.—Ice Show at Field House

8 and 11 P.M.—Night Club in Lower Proctor

7:30 and 10:30 P.M.—Night Club in Upper Proctor

Saturday, February 27

9 A.M.—Men's Slalom at the Snow Bowl

9:30 A.M.—Women's Slalom at the Snow Bowl

1 P.M.—Men's 3 x 7.5 Kilometer Relay at Bread Loaf

2:15 P.M.—Women's 4 x 5 Kilometer Relay at Bread Loaf

4-5:30 P.M.—Winter Warm-up in Proctor Lounge (Numbers 331—660)

6 P.M.—Skier's Banquet in Proctor Dining Hall

7:30 P.M.—Ice Show at Field House

9:30-1:30 A.M.—Carnival Ball at Field House

Warm up
after a cold day
in the snow
— or —
Cap off an elegant
evening with friends
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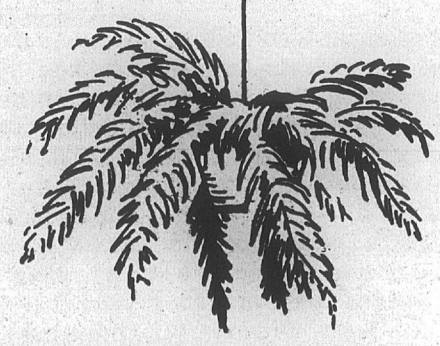

MISTER UP'S

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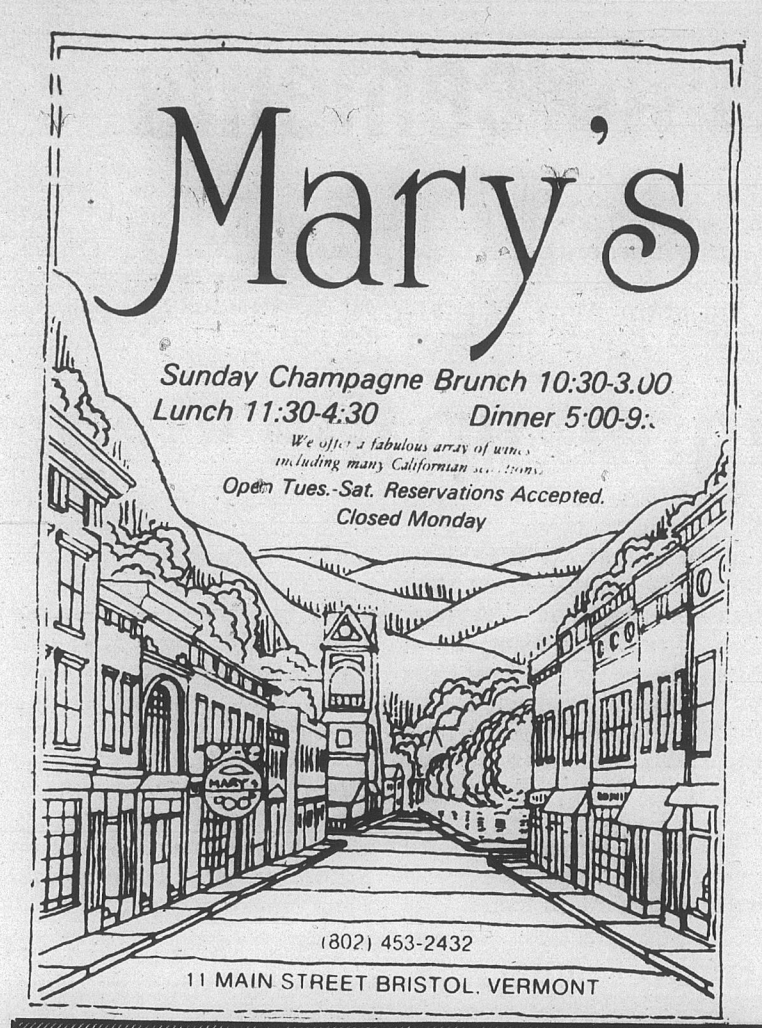
It's Carnival time!

Have a great weekend.

We hope you enjoy it!

The College Store

Proctor Hall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Free tote bag with $25.00 purchase*
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*MENTION THIS AD WITH PURCHASE.

Delta cancels Vt. service

By Helena Shoh

Delta Airlines will be pulling out of Burlington Airport on April 24. The airline, which provides two daily flights from Burlington to Boston, has decided to drop its the flights. Dan Malloy, speaking for Delta, explained that the Burlington-Boston route was unprofitable for the airline because flights were often booked to less than half their capacity.

The airline owns only fairly large planes, and to buy a smaller plane for one route would not be profitable. Concerning planes which were being used, Malloy stated, "We feel that perhaps we can use the equipment more efficiently in another area."

Asked what airline would be likely to take over the Burlington-Boston route, Malloy said that it would probably be a company with small to intermediate sized equipment. Although Malloy cited some small airlines, such as Precision Airlines, which might be interested in the route, he said it is likely that the city of Burlington might be attempting to attract a major airline.

Air North presently has one Burlington-Boston flight per day. Pat Fraser, speaking for Air North, commented on his company's interest in taking over Delta's Burlington-Boston routes, "We're trying to get the slots into Boston." A "slot" is the time at which a plane arrives at or departs from an airport. Slots are limited at all airports, particularly so at Boston's Logan Airport. But, Fraser explained, "The F.A.A. (Federal Aviation Administration) awards the slot to the company, not to the community."

Therefore, if Delta opts to keep its arrival slots in Boston for other routes, an airline serving Burlington-Boston would have to negogiate with the F.A.A. to obtain new arrival slots.

According to Fraser, Air North would like additional Boston slots "to serve the community's need." She explained that formerly, obtaining additional slots posed no major problem—the F.A.A. would simply award more slots to the airline. But, as a result of last summer's Air Traffic Controllers' strike, there are not enough controllers and hence fewer slots are available.

Said Fraser, "Twenty-two airports had major problems with controllers. Right now we're mainly concerned with the Boston slots." Asked when Air North will know if the F.A.A. will award it the slots, Fraser replied, "We don't know, we just keep applying and reapplying."

A spokesman for US Air, another airline that has considered taking over the Burlington-Boston routes, said, "There's a possibility that we could fly Burlington-Boston if we get the slots."

"But," the spokesman added, "word has it that they (Delta) may want to keep those (Boston) slots for themselves."

Nepotism finds a home

By Johanna Glover

Looking in the faculty section of the College Directory, one quickly notices that a large number of College employees are related to each other. Approximately 20 percent of the College's employees are married to each other; there are also two sets of sisters who work for Middlebury.

This surprisingly high percentage can be partially attributed to the lack of an anti-nepotism policy at the College; many other institutions and companies have regulations prohibiting the hiring of two or more members of the same family.

The College's affirmative action statement declares: "Middlebury College does not have an anti-nepotism policy and will, when circumstances and qualifications permit, continue simultaneously to employ two or more members from the same family."

"The policy that the College operates under is that the person who is best qualified for the job is the one who is hired for it," said Roger Cole, Personnel Director. "In many situations, the spouse of an individual is trained in a field where there are not very many job opportunities, such as library work," he said. "The College benefits by having spouses who are well-qualified for the job."

Cole also stressed the fact that the spouses do not have any advantage over other applicants, "There are a number of spouses of employees who have applied for certain jobs, but who have not been hired because their qualifications are not as strong as another applicant's."

Cole could not think of any employees who married after having met at Middlebury; he said he believed all the couples had married before coming to work here.

Bio Masters benefit College

By Tom Delavan

When asked what class he is in, Tom Dillon replies, "I'm in the Biology Masters Program." Reactions to this statement are usually along the lines of "What Biology Masters Program?" Even though this graduate program is not well known, it benefits both the College's undergraduates and the graduate students enrolled in it.

The program is described as "offering . . . students the opportunity to pursue an advanced research degree in Biology in the setting of a small liberal arts institution with close interaction between student and faculty." In addition, the College's, "ready access to excellent natural habitat," makes it ideally suited for this kind of program."

Biology Masters is designed for students who entered the field of biology late in their undergraduate careers and who wish to obtain more experience before entering Ph.D. programs.

It also includes several secondary school teachers who wish to update their educations. Mike Williamson, one student, explained his enrollment, "I taught high school and I hope to get my masters and continue on in a doctorate program. Then I'd like to teach on a collegiate level."

Admission to the program is selective. The applicants must have a baccalaureate degree and acceptable training in organic chemistry, introductory mathematics and physics. Tuition and related fees for 1981-82 were approximately $8,013. There are a limited number of teaching assistantships available which provide a stipend of $3,400 a year, plus full tuition and other required fees. This year there are only two participants in the Biology Masters Program .

Tom Dillon '80 finds the life of a Middlebury graduate student considerably different from that of an undergraduate. "First of all you must live off campus. But the drastic change is the academic freedom. You can study anything you want to."

There are a lot of companies which deal with the new sciences like genetic engineering, and higher positions are available to graduate students. Dillon said, "I could have gotten a job right out of undergraduate school, but a graduate degree allows one to design experiments and direct the research."

"The program has also vitalized the undergraduate school," said Williamson. As a teaching assistant, he shares the results of his research with his students. Next year he hopes to give a seminar on the freezing responses of evergreen ferns.

Paradoxically, this program, which could bring Middlebury national recognition as a graduate school, is hardly recognized on campus. Tom Dillon said, "I had to actually request a mailbox and a student I.D." Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, said "I have my foot in just about everything but I know nothing about it, except, of course, that it's very small."

outlook on Vermont politics

Up-Country's pure democracy

By Peter B. Elwell
with Amy Colodny

"It is to self-government . . . the system that lets in all to participate in its counsels, that we owe what we are, and what we hope to be."—Daniel Webster

Next Tuesday is Town Meeting Day throughout the State of Vermont; not town meeting day, but Town Meeting Day. Most Americans probably think of a town meeting as an outdated political relic; perhaps they associate the term with the informal gatherings of which President Carter was so fond.

But in Vermont, Town Meeting Day is a state holiday and the Town Meeting is very serious business—the last remaining system in which citizens have direct control over the policies of their local government.

As an American institution, the town meeting dates back at least to 1622, when the residents of Plymouth, Massachusetts gathered to discuss important local issues. During the 18th century, town meetings were held throughout the colonies, giving settlers some local leverage against British influence in North America.

Popularity of town meetings as an effective base for local government peaked during the early nineteenth century; and today, communities in only thirteen states hold annual town meetings. Furthermore, only in New England do citizens exercise any significant control over local policies or statutes.

Middlebury's 1982 Annual Town Meeting will be held in the Municipal Auditorium on Monday, March 1 at 7:30 P.M. The Warning (agenda) for the meeting includes twelve specific items and a catch-all, "To transact any other business proper to be done."

Some of the items are merely procedural, designed to insure that the town follows the guidelines of the state constitution and the town charter. For instance, one item asks the voters to allow the town treasurer to collect 1982 taxes, and another to allow the town to continue dividing collection of its property taxes into two installments. Such items are usually passed with little or no discussion.

But rural town meetings are certainly not devoid of controversy or emotional debate. The discussion and vote on the selectmen's proposed budget routinely provokes spirited exchanges between citizens. This is their oppurtunity to amend the proposal—to spend only as much money, and have only as high a tax rate, as a majority of attending voters will allow.

In Middlebury this year, the board of selectmen have tentatively proposed to spend $1,720,959 from the general fund, an increase of 7.13 percent over last year's approved budget. Significantly, the board is calling for the local tax rate to increase by only 5.3 percent; last year's surplus, and a larger than usual projection for recovered delinquint taxes, account for the difference.

Although this appears to be a boon to local taxpayers, Town Manager David Crawford has expressed concern that the budget may be overly optimistic, and fears it may cause Middlebury's first year-end deficit in years. This split between the local administration and elected officials should create some provacative debate at the meeting.

The most controversial item to be discussed Monday night deals with the use of "a portion of land and certain water rights owned by the Town in the Frog Hollow area . . . " The town is debating whether or not to allow the Central Vermont Public Service Corperation (CVPS) to construct and operate a hydroelectric generating plant on Otter Creek, near Battell Bridge downtown. Some citizens are upset because they fear the aesthetic beauty of the waterfall will be ruined by construction of the plant. An alternative proposal is for the land to be used as a public park.

Another item on Middlebury's Warning this year has been petitioned onto the agendas of many Vermont town meetings, and deals with an issue of international scope. The item supports a negotiated settlement between the United States and the Soviet Union for a mutual freeze on testing, producing, and deploying nuclear weapons.

As is readily apparent through these brief examples, many varying issues are discussed at town meetings—not all of them purely local in importance and many of them quite controversial. But the distinguishing feature of town meetings in New England (and particularly in Vermont) is the decision-making power which accompanies these discussions.

Several states in the midwest have town meetings at which residents may speak out on public issues, hold nonbinding referendum votes, and pose questions to local leaders. These gatherings provide valuable interaction between citizens and their local government officials; but they offer little or no chance for citizens to directly influence the policy decisions made by their local government.

In the more traditional town meeting format, citizens discuss and take binding votes on the selectmen's proposed budget, the local tax rate, and any special items

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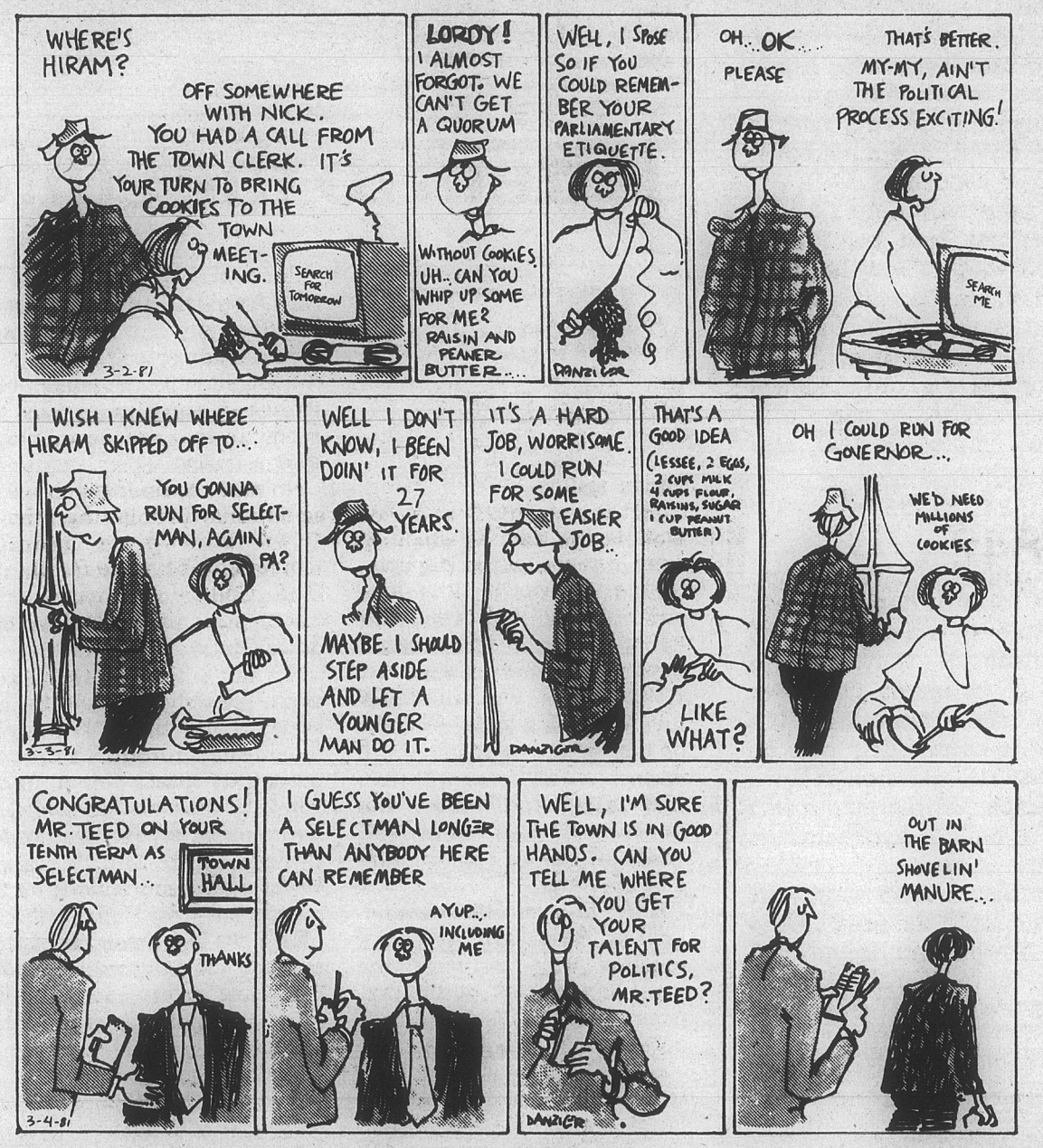

WHERE'S HIRAM?
OFF SOMEWHERE WITH NICK. YOU HAD A CALL FROM THE TOWN CLERK. IT'S YOUR TURN TO BRING COOKIES TO THE TOWN MEETING.
SEARCH FOR TOMORROW
3-2-81
LORDY! I ALMOST FORGOT. WE CAN'T GET A QUORUM
WITHOUT COOKIES. UH.. CAN YOU WHIP UP SOME FOR ME? RAISIN AND PEANER BUTTER....
WELL, I SPOSE SO IF YOU COULD REMEMBER YOUR PARLIAMENTARY ETIQUETTE.
DANZIGER
OH...OK.... PLEASE
THAT'S BETTER. MY-MY, AIN'T THE POLITICAL PROCESS EXCITING!
SEARCH ME
I WISH I KNEW WHERE HIRAM SKIPPED OFF TO...
YOU GONNA RUN FOR SELECTMAN, AGAIN. PA?
3-3-81
WELL I DON'T KNOW, I BEEN DOIN' IT FOR 27 YEARS.
MAYBE I SHOULD STEP ASIDE AND LET A YOUNGER MAN DO IT.
IT'S A HARD JOB, WORRISOME. I COULD RUN FOR SOME EASIER JOB..
DANZIGER
THAT'S A GOOD IDEA (LESSEE, 2 EGGS, 2 CUPS MILK 4 CUPS FLOUR, RAISINS, SUGAR 1 CUP PEANUT BUTTER)
LIKE WHAT?
OH I COULD RUN FOR GOVERNOR...
WE'D NEED MILLIONS OF COOKIES
CONGRATULATIONS! MR. TEED ON YOUR TENTH TERM AS SELECTMAN..
TOWN HALL
THANKS
3-4-81
I GUESS YOU'VE BEEN A SELECTMAN LONGER THAN ANYBODY HERE CAN REMEMBER
AYUP... INCLUDING ME
WELL, I'M SURE THE TOWN IS IN GOOD HANDS. CAN YOU TELL ME WHERE YOU GET YOUR TALENT FOR POLITICS, MR. TEED?
DANZIGER
OUT IN THE BARN SHOVELIN' MANURE...

Politics open for breakfast

By Pam Morton

Their business suits and skirts contrasting with heavy winter boots, people from all over Addison County arrive at the Sugar House Restaurant at 7:30 A.M. Monday morning. The group settles down to breakfast. The moderator rises to speak, and the weekly Legislative Breakfast is under way.

The Legislative Breakfast offers a chance for constituents and legislators to meet in an informal atmosphere to discuss issues which concern them. The group includes two state senators and eight representatives

People arrive singly or in small groups, and sit together at large tables. "This fellowship in the morning is a unique thing," said moderator Mel Durdan, "people can sit and talk and get acquainted, talk about cows, the weather, skiing."

"You meet the legislators," said Representative Marion Spencer, "so when the time comes to bend someone's ear, you know who to talk to and they know you." Legislators find that it is wiser to attend these breakfasts than to ignore what goes on, so absences are rare.

The meeting begins with a report from the legislators on the major events of the previous week. A different House and Senate legislator gives the report each week.

The breakfasts benefit constituents, helping them to make their needs known to their representatives. According to Col. Joe Whitehorn, "the meetings act as a prod—legislators can't sweep things under the rug . . . they know that they will be penalized if they don't act rationally. It's good for them to realize that they are not operating without scrutiny."

The meetings also help the legislators. Pete Horton, one of the original organizers of the breakfasts, commented, "all (the legislators) hearing the same testimony from constituents unifies them. It forces them to keep their finger on the pulse." Representative Marion Spencer said, "The rest of the counties envy us—they say, 'you mean you meet every week and people come?' "

This program began in the early seventies on a much smaller scale. When Action for Better Communities was at its peak, people frequently met over a cup of coffee to discuss municipal problems. Soon the Chamber of Commerce decided to invite the legislators to join in. In the early days there were often more legislators than members of the public present.

Advertising in the local media has increased the turnout ten to fifteen percent each year. This year, attendance has been averaging ninety people.

Preannounced topics for discussion, such as last year's DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) meeting, attract a large turnout. Record crowds occur when Governor Snelling makes his annual appearance; he will be at the Sugar House on March 8.

Whether it is the legendary Vermont mistrust of politicians or simply a citizen's concern for his state, the Legislative Breakfast continues to attract, entertain, and educate.

editorials

A higher priority

It is never easy for the College to stay within its budget. Lost somewhere in the financial squeeze are the non-academic employees. They are the ones who seem to rate the worst priorities in the eyes of the College. It is all too easy to forget their plight.

The College administration must remember that these are people too. People with the same problems that face us all. Only these people face an even tougher task. Trying to raise a family while earning barely more than the minimum wage is a task no one can envy.

The College cannot afford to offer these employees a great deal of money. But the College can easily make the effort to treat them in a more considerate manner. Basing raises solely on merit ignores inflation at a time when we all are most affected by it. The worker who earns the disfavor of his superior can easily be left at the mercy of an ever-rising cost of living.

Under the College's system that disfavor is easy to gain and difficult to lose. Keeping worker evaluations in a supervisor's head and away from a proper recording system can lead to arbitrary and unwarranted decisions. Employees deserve access to their evaluations, instead of having them held over their heads as threats to their security.

We recognize the budget constraints the College operates under and the efforts that have been made to increase employee wages. For the most part so do the employees. Yet, staff dissatisfaction remains. The College must make an honest appraisal of its own attitude. Opening up lines of communication and changing managerial outlooks will not cost the College a dime. What it can do is eliminate the real fear that employees feel, and make their lives that much better.

Rights and wrongs

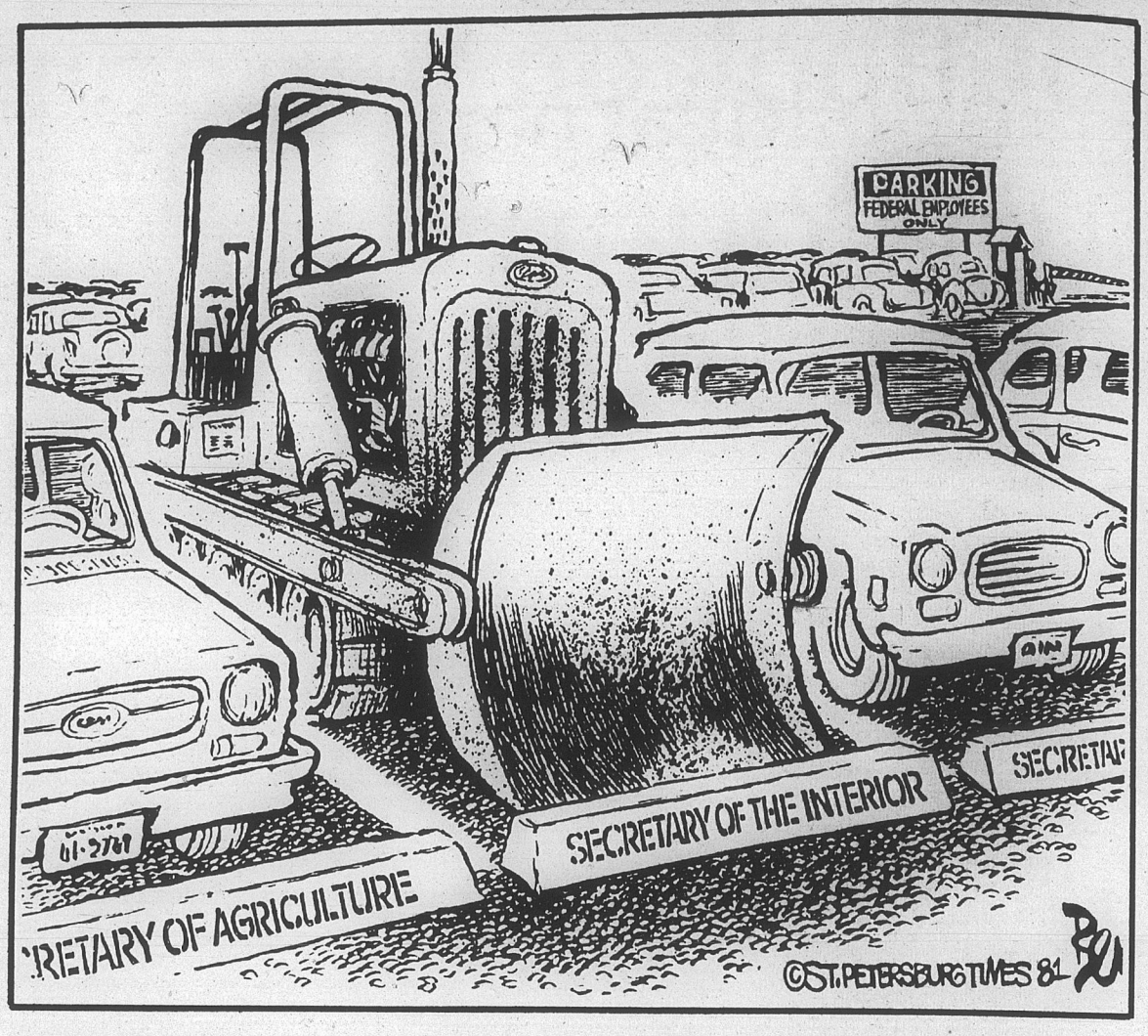
Middlebury voters will participate Monday and Tuesday in the most direct form of democracy in America. A common complaint among citizens these days is disenfranchisement—they wish to have more access to their government. On Town Meeting Day in Vermont, the citizenry is the government. The future of a community can be significantly altered by a majority decision at town meeting. This year, for instance, Middlebury voters will decide whether or not to build a hydroelectric plant at the waterfall on Otter Creek.

We stand opposed to the project. A 1.75 megawatt plant will make a negligible dent in the area's need for 400 more megawatts of power, and the natural beauty of the falls could be lost forever. Where are the unqualifed benefits? We can see only unalterable losses.

Over 160 Middlebury College students are registered to vote in Middlebury. We strongly urge them to exercise that right—to be instrumental in the formation of community policy. The Annual Town Meeting will be held in the Municipal Auditorium Monday at 7:30 P.M.; voting will take place from 9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Tuesday. This is your opportunity to truly make a difference.

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.



letters to the editor

Vote against power plant

To the Editor:

On the March 2 Town Meeting ballot, Middlebury will vote on whether the town should sell the Frog Hollow site to Central Vermont Public Service Corporation for a hydroelectric plant.

We are going to vote "no," and we hope a large majority of our fellow townsmen will join us. A "no" vote will save the falls, and spare the downtown area from two years of heavy construction and blasting.

Here, in brief question-and-answer form, are the chief reasons why we urge the town to vote "no" on the proposed sale to CVPS and thus defeat the hydro project.

1. If CVPS builds the Frog Hollow power plant, what will happen to my electric bill?

It will go up, to pay $12 million in construction and interest charges. It may eventually decrease a bit in 2001, or 2006, or 2011—depending on long-range estimates about future fuel costs.

2. If electric rates do eventually go down, how much of any saving will Middlebury keep?

One-fiftieth. The Frog Hollow power would not be generated for Middlebury but for all 170 communities in the CVPS service area.

3. This is hydro, how could that be bad?

Large-scale hydro is good. PASNY (Niagra) power costs us only 0.8 cents per kilowatt hour, and doesn't seriously mar the falls because only a small fraction of the flow is diverted for power. But hydro on the Frog Hollow scale is definitely not good; CVPS estimates its cost as 10 times greater than PASNY, and the falls would be ruined because substantially the entire flow would be diverted.

4. Shouldn't Middlebury be willing to sacrifice its falls, if other towns are sacrificing too?

No other town is being asked to make a similar sacrifice. CVPS in its 41-year history has never built a power plant in the middle of a town.

5. Doesn't every little bit of power help?

No, not when the shortage can't possibly be met by a series of little bits. CVPS says Vermont needs a 400 megawatt plant in a few years; it has no small-scale hydro plans beyond Bradford, Barnet and Middlebury. What makes more sense—a 2 megawatt Frog Hollow plant plus a 398 megawatt plant, or a single 400 megawatt plant?

6. How many permanent jobs would the hydro plan provide?

None.

7. Would Middlebury have a new park, should the hydro plant be built?

Yes, but with little visible water flow over the fall line (in some months, no water).

8. Would Middlebury have a new park, should the hydro plant not be built?

Yes, and with a naturally determined waterflow over the fall line.

9. Why is CVPS pushing the project if it is so bad?

It's bad for their customers and for the Town of Middlebury, but it's good for the CVPS stockholders.

The more voters know about the CVPS proposal, the more likely they are to vote "no" and save the falls on Town Meeting Day.

Committee to Save Middlebury Falls
P.O. Box 712, Middlebury
Clifford Proctor
Allen Israel
Murray Dry
Dr. James Daly
Stanton Lazarus
Dr. Robert LaFiandra

Evaluations are worth the effort

To the Editor:

The Student Forum's desire to continue the existing system of making notification of grades contingent on the submission of teaching evaluation forms reflects a disappointing lack of faith in their fellow students and the latter's commitment to the evaluation process. It is a conclusion, moreover, that is diametrically opposed to the assumptions adopted by the Faculty Council subcommittee on teaching evaluation forms.

In compiling its recommendations, that subcommittee was responding, on the one hand, to a conviction among some students that their evaluations were not taken seriously by the administration and, on the other, to a sentiment among some faculty that the forms might be taken too seriously. However, on the basis of this subcommittee's investigations, both groups should feel reassured, for it is clear that the teaching evaluation forms are, indeed, taken seriously in the reappointment process. At the same time, it should be kept in mind that these forms are bot one source of information going into an assessment of a particular faculty member in which no single source of information can neiither guarentee or deny reappointment or tenure.

Given the importance of these forms and the seriousness with which they are taken, it was the subcommittee's intention to try to improve the quality and

continued on page 10

the political perspective

New Federalism is an insufficient solution

By Paul Hopkins

When Ronald Reagan ran for President he vowed to get the lumbering, inefficient United States government off the back of the American people. He's doing it now, not only in changing the government regulations, but in a "revolutionary" program called New Federalism.

In what Reagan terms "a financially equal swap," the Federal government will assume responsibility for Medicaid payments (Medical aid for the poor), while the states take on welfare payments and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). At the same time, 43 programs now funded by the Federal government would be turned over to the states. With just the swap of Medicaid for welfare payments, the states would be better off, since Medicaid will cost $19.1 billion in 1984 as opposed to $16.5 billion for welfare and AFDC. However, adding 43 more programs to the states' budgets will put a severe strain on them.

To alleviate the increased burden, the New Federalism proposal would create a trust fund of $28 billion for the states; they could draw on this fund to finance their newly-acquired programs. However, this fund will be phased out over a period of four years, after which the states must find their own ways to finance the programs.

Reagan invites the states to mimic the government's source for the trust fund, through excise taxes and the windfall oil profits tax. The problem is, that only a few states in the west would receive substantial revenue from a windfall profits tax; the state of Vermont, for example, has no hope of obtaining those funds on a state level.

The President's new program is also dependent on Congressional action. Many of the 43 programs to be transferred to the states must be cut further into the mathematics of New Federalism. Congress, having slashed away at budgets for some time now, has become unwilling to make these cuts; without reductions in these programs before the transfer, the $28 billion trust fund is going to be short by billions.

How are the states going to fund their new responsibilities? They will have the choice of cutting out the services altogether or raising state and local taxes. Eliminating programs is not a popular choice, and few foresee that event. As the trust fund is depleted and cut out, states will find it necessary to institute tax hikes; and those states which have a high percentage of welfare recipients (e.g., Vermont) will be the ones to increase their taxes the most, whereas wealthier states will not be pressured as much to do so.

The need to hike taxes may in the long run be a stumbling block to Reagan's economic recovery program. His plan to reduce personal taxes by 30 percent over three years is the basis for revitalizing the nation's economy by giving the consumer a higher after-tax income. But if state taxes go up to fund the new programs, the consumer will have just as heavy a tax burden as at present, and Reagan's recovery program will be stunted.

Finally, it has been suggested that New Federalism is a means of getting the problems of the poor off Washington's back. And it will improve the standing of the government with the public, because any cost or program cutting which occurs after the swap will be done by state governments, who will appear callous. The Administration will be able to dump that image along with the programs. Reagan will succeed in getting the Federal government out of our lives, only to replace it with the state governments.

French nationalization begins in earnest

By Melissa Lynch

They weren't kidding. After much debate, the preliminary measures for the largest and most controversial chunk of France's new socialist government's program went into effect on February 13. Three quarters of all bank transactions, and nearly 30 percent of all industrial production, will soon be under the control of the state. Total cost to the government is estimated at $8 billion, giving the state more control over the economy than in any other western European nation.

The word "nationalization," shunned in most free market economies such as our own and featured by the business community in France, is not new to the French. The heavy hand of the state in French industry has been around since Louis XIV. The Popular Front of 1936 was responsible for nationalizing the arms, aviation, and transportation industries; and even the right-wing Charles deGaulle backed the nationalization of some credit, insurance, press, automobile, and electricity establishments after World War II. But this time the government has gone much further by bringing 18 commercial banks, the two largest investment banks, France's five biggest industrial groups, and the employment of more than 650,000 workers under national ownership.

The idea behind this move is to take industries in which a monopoly already exists, as well as all credit, and bring them under state control to create jobs and spur new growth and investment during this recessionary period. Mitterand defends his program by pointing to the successes of such nationalized industries as Renault. He contends that nationalization is needed to promote employment. But as a leading economist noted, "nationalization is hardly the stuff that made Renault one of Europe's most efficient motor manufacturers. If the government is simply going to turn public employees into better paid, less productive versions of their privately employed counterparts, the latter's trade unions will soon be demanding parity of privilege. Soon after that, the world's consumers will start to shun French goods and services. The measures intended to create jobs will succeed only in destroying them."

While unemployment is at 7 percent, low compared to some European nations, Mitterand won the historic election last May on a platform which was highly critical of Giscard's minimal efforts to aid the jobless, whose number quadrupled during his seven years in office. He is thus committed to fighting unemployment, but his means to attain that end appear to be irresponsibly reflationary. This year's budget deficit is expected to be twice what Giscard had planned, and socialist measures which increased minimum wages, added a fifth week holiday, and cut the work week, promise to pump up the economy even more. Though a climate of high interest rates and an over-valued franc can sometimes invite cost-cutting industrial efficiency, it may prove to be the last straw for jobs when the government forces firms to simultaneously increase their costs.

Now, not only the working

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Thatcherism leading to disaster

By Jennifer Gold

Is Britain sinking? And is it Margaret Thatcher's doing? In any case, the noose is slowly tightening around the economy of our English allies who must painfully watch what the Prime Minister's policies are doing to an already shaky financial system.

Behind the specifics of Thatcher' policies lies the premise that when one makes a public threat of never giving in to recession by reflating the economy, then the response of the community will be quicker to comply with deflationary measures.

James Tobin of Yale, this year's Nobel Prize winner in economics, questions the logic. The economic community needs some strong expectations of future improvement or else one cannot be terribly optimistic about the speed of monetary deflation. Not everyone will enforce a slump upon themselves until others take the lead. But who will start?

Tobin rightly asks if Britain should have to pay such a high price for promises of recovery that seem ever more remote. Deflation damages capital formation—the necessary ingredient to long term prospects for growth. The other factor to consider is the nominal effect which reducing total monetary demand has on inflation. This has a more significant impact upon reducing output than lowering inflation.

The policies themselves are also troubling. The Government has targeted inflation as being Britain's worst economic ill and the major cause of the nation's 11.5 percent unemployment rate.

Cutting public spending to prevent "crowding out" private sector development, and simultaneously awarding tax cuts, is supposed to stimulate growth and reduce inflation. Thatcher has had some success in the private sector where inflation has stabilized at 5 percent. However, disciplining cost

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letters

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Evaluations

reliability of he information provided. One such proposal involved making their completion voluntary—a step it is hoped would both acknowledge the sincerity and validity of student concern in this area as well as demonstrate a degree of faith in their willingness to participate in it. Underlying this proposal was the subcommittee's sense that it was not only inappropriate to have to coerce students into evaluating the quality of thier instruction but also that the element of coercion might well undermine the integrity of the process itself.

David A.J. Macey
Assistant Professor of History
Member, Faculty Council
subcommittee on
teaching evaluation forms.

Protesting removed poster

To the Editor:

Last week I placed a poster on the bulletin board of the Black Student Union that publicized the troubles of Mr. Dennis Brutus. Brutus is a South African poet teaching at Amherst College. the United States is trying to deport him. If this occurs, he will certainly be murdered by the South African government.

The poster was removed hours after it was posted. A note was placed on the board explaining the reason for the removal of the poster. I am writing this letter to answer the critic who removed this poster and in the past has removed other posters. The political perspective of one individual, no matter how misguided or unacceptable, carries the same weight as the political perspective of another individual. I suggest you reexamine your political practices because they are quite inadequate. I hope in the future you learn to accept new ideas.

Leroy Nesbitt '82
President, Black
Student Union

Carnival: conduct, please

To the Editor:

As members of the 1982 Winter Carnival committee, we would like to express our concern about student conduct during the Carnival weekend. Carnival workers at all levels have spent countless hours organizing this event, and the entire staff has awaited Carnival with great enthusiasm, which we hope the entire community will share.

As a reminder, we would like to point out a few things: the night club will impose a two drink maximum for each student with no exceptions. Any person who behaves inappropriately at this semi-formal event will be required to leave. The night club co-chairmen have taken special care to insure that the performers, bartenders, waitresses, and audience will act responsibly, understanding that a lively cabaret must not become *a* three-ring circus. With the cooperation of all students we know the night club will run smoothly this year, insuring its continued existence in future Carnival weekends.

We also ask students to be aware of the construction in progress at Memorial Field House and the difficulties this situation will pose for Carnival events which take place there.

Specifically, the bathroom capacity is greatly reduced; we ask for everyone's patience and cooperation in dealing with this problem.

Again we hope that everyone will enjoy the coming Carnival events, knowing that moderation and consideration will make the weekend most pleasurable for all.

Ann Murphy '82
Winter Carnival
Social Chairman
Karin Bloom '82
Betsy Sprague '82
Night Club Co-Heads

Forum wrong on evaluations

To the Editor:

I'm bewildered by Student Forum's concern over the faculty decision to make student evaluation forms optional. The source of this concern, as reported in The Campus, is that if few students complete the forms, faculty members will consider them unrepresentative of student opinion. The source of my confusion lies here:

If a student does not feel the need to use the evaluation form to express his opinion on the quality of instruction he has received it seems safe to assume a.) that he has no opinion, or b.) that he has no opinion he feels strongly enough about to warrent expression. In either case, I would think a re-appointment committee would not miss his evaluation form, but would take greater interest in voluntarily submitted forms, since they would be more representative of genuine student opinion and would reflect real student interest.

As the evaluation forms are the only common opportunity we have to comment on the quality of instruction we receive here, I share what I assume to be Student Forum's dismay over the number of students who are apparently disinterested in using this opportunity. However, mandatory evaluation forms can't create opinion or interest where they don't exist. Perhaps voluntary evaluation forms will be appealing in that the personal initiative they require will compel re-appointment committees to pay them more heed.

Doug MacPherson '83

Q & A Barenbaum recalls German occupation

With Adam Arkel

Simon Barenbaum, George Adams Ellis Professor of French, has taught here at Middlebury since 1970. He comes originally from France, where he participated in the French resistance to German occupation in World War II. This week, The Campus decided to interview him about his role in the war.

How did you first get involved with the resistance?

It started with the fact that as an actor's child I travelled to England; there I learned English. My parents put me in a secondary school there. I came back from England speaking English fluently. That was an important tool for what was to come.

During World War II, we left the occupied part of France with false papers, and we settled in southern France, where we had friends in the town of Draguignan. They were able to help us convert the false papers that enabled us to live where we were. In Draguignan, I resumed my studies that had been disrupted by the occupation.

I had some idea that in the secondary school where I was, there were several people who were members of the underground. But they were very cautious. Through my theater activities, I became acquainted with a printer who printed a paper for the underground. He was the creator of a clandestine newspaper. I became aware of the fact that there were some clandestine activities going on around us; however, I hesitated because I did not want our false identities discovered.

After the Normandy landing, several (others) took place in Southern France. I had gone down into town (Draguignan) after several explosions that took place in the night in order to see if I could help with Red Cross work — that was my intention. I wanted to do something, but I didn't know where to start. I then found myself taken to the military leader of the unerground, who had just occupied the center of Draguignan. He said,"I'm told you speak English fluently?" I said,"Yes." He said, "We have occupied town, but with little ammunition. We need someone to make contact with the Americans and have them neutralize the German base (on the heights of Draguingnan)."

I left with a man with a machine gun; he was my guard. We left, and walked in the direction of the sea, where we thought the Americans were. While we were walking and it was getting dark, we met the first paratroop unit. I asked to be taken to the leader. So, I explained what the situation was. He (the captain) said,"Can you lead us through the backpaths so we can investigate the stronghold?" I translated for the Americans and my guard. We travelled until we were above the stronghold.

What were your subsequent activities?

That's how I started. I was 18 at the time. I continued by requisitioning trucks that could go into the woods and pick up equipment that the paratroopers had dropped. My job was to bring it in and distribute it to the units. (There was some danger) There were quite a few German snipers. We once found an American officer who had been awake for days; he was afraid to sleep because of the snipers (the rest of his unit had been killed).

That essentially was the main part of my work. From there I left with a chemical battalion to the Alps; my job was to help the unit I was with and to contact French underground units, in the region of Grenoble.

The French (units) tended to have more information than the Americans. In one case we were able to get out of a town where a German offensive was about to take place; we knew this from French information supplied.

We installed a position in the mountains. I stayed there until I found I was limping. I had severely pulled a tendon. At this point they gave me special papers and help to get back to Draguignan. When I got back I had to start the French school year again. Then we were going back to Paris, to resume our lives; at that time I also found out my brother had dies at Auschwitz.

What motivated you to participate in the resistance?

I would have started sooner than that (Aug., 1944) if I would not have really put my family in danger — in our case with the false papers, in the case of my brother in a concentration camp. It was hard. They saw what I was doing, and they understood; they (my family) did not apply pressure to keep me back. I wanted to participate. I was also very free; I didn't belong to any particular unit. I had known what it was to be wearing a yellow star, and being forbidden even to go out in the evening. I knew also what the dangers might be if arrested; I was in a concentration camp outside Paris for a while (before we came to Draguignan). So, we had known some dangers.

For me, it the resistance) was tremendous — not having to hide, being able to take my chances, to be working with a group of soldiers arresting Germans.

Isn't there a monument in your honor at Draguignan?

Once my wife and I were near Draguignan, travelling by bicycle. There was a monument there where I had met the Americans; it was quite a large stone (with an inscription). Since there were no names on it, anyone can claim it, but I know I was there!

Murder hassle drawn out

To the Editor:

Hooray for " 'Murder' Shot Down." I am glad that someone was bold enough to stand up to those fascist mercenaries, who mercilessly stalk the Middlebury campus. Finally, the Reverend Jerry Falwell has found an unrelenting crusader, capable of proselytizing all the heretics who inhabit this school.

I have long believed that "Murder at Midd" was merely a facade for a subversive, communist plot to undermine the "serenity of the Vermont countryside." Undoubtedly, Peter Bond '84 and Merritt Maddux '84, reputed Red Brigade terrorists, should be banished from this Utopian college environment, one free of drugs, violence, and crime.

Unquestionably, if Bond and Maddux were able to procure 100 plastic dart guns from Ben Franklin's, a rather extraordinary feat, it only stands to reason that they will have an easier access, gun control laws being what they are, to an arsenal of automatic and semi-automatic weapons, grenades, mortars, bazookas, flame-throwers, defoliates, and possibly, if the "Soldiers of Fortune" mail order catalogue is not sold out, a nuclear device! Vermont will never again be the same!

Thus, I side with the Deans, Rob Cain, justice, purity, integrity, and the American Way, let's send Peter Bond, Merritt Maddux, and their cohorts to the gas chamber, before they ruin our American ideals: peanut butter, apple pie, Vietnam, Love Canal, and Richard Nixon. Let's take the elaborate game we call life seriously, reject reality, study in earnest, and always remember Our Purpose, whatever that may be.

Above all, let's try to prolong this momentous "Murder at Midd" controversy until . . . .

John Brosnan '84

Skiers deserve more respect

To the Editor:

I fail to see why Peter Erdmann must compare the men's ski team, which consistently places in the Top 10 nationally, to Proctor food. Maybe the squad's impressive second place at the Williams College Carnival will silence the skeptics. As the Panthers take on the finest skiers in the East this weekend at the Snow Bowl, I hope our "expert," Peter Erdmann, doesn't pull a muscle while playing a strenuous game of Pacman.

Max Alley '83

Capitalism: a question of freedom

By Samuel Dickey

Do freedom and capitalism necessarily go together? Does one always lead to the other? John Craven, Professor of Economics, explored these concepts in his lecture "Freedom and Capitalism," delivered as part of the Abernethy Series on February 17 at Starr Library.

The title is a deliberate rearrangement of Milton Friedman's "Capitalism and Freedom." According to Friedman, one of the most widely respected economists of our time, the three "great" economists were Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich Hayek, and Henry Simons who spoke of the "intimate connection between freedom of enterprise and freedom of discussion. Political liberty can survive only within such a system."

Craven sketched the ideal model of a capitalist economy. In such a system there would be so many firms that no single firm or group of firms could have a special influence on price. By extension, no group could could exercise a special influence over the government.

There would be complete information for all on freedom of entry into the capital market, and full access to the capital market by competitors. There would be complete mobility of productive resources. Payment for productive services would reflect market values of those services and be geared toward single-income households.

This model of capitalism requires a minimum of government intervention. Economic rewards reflect contributions, and all would be free to seek self-interest. This model maximizes the possibility of economic freedom, which would be reduced by any deviations from it.

Henry Simons was particularly optimistic about a manipulatory economy. He favored the abolition of state chartering of corporations, because differences between laws in different states create differences in business climates. He would forbid corporations to hold securities of other corporations. The amount of property or power that a corporation could have within an industry would be limited in order to avoid domination. Simons insisted on a competitive economic structure. However, nothing came of Simons' suggestions.

Simons stated that "reduction of inequality is important." In 1972, twelve percent of American families received $25,000 or more of income. This accounts for 36 percent of the nation's total income. The United States is ranked first among democratic societies in terms of inequity of wealth.

Craven mentioned the failures of the competitive model, one of which is instability—this is manifested by depression, recession, and inflation. The growth rate is another indicator of the failure of the competitive model. Craven mentioned that the presidents of large corporations should be concerned about the freedom of their workers. In 1981, there were one million employment-related uses of the polygraph, or lie detector. In 1975, there were only 200,000, indicating a worsening of the job freedom situation.

Simons recommends the elimination of the capital gains tax, taxing unrealized, undistributed corporate profits and a progressive income tax.

Some of Craven's observations cast doubts on any assumed relationship between capitalism and freedom. The Bill of Rights was an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, rather than an original part of it. Property was a requirement for male suffrage until 1820; women's suffrage was not a reality for a number of years. Plantations were capitalist organizations, yet there was no freedom there. The same case could be made for South Africa. Craven recommended such questions for continuing research.

Finally, Craven said that "corporate capitalism is in fact a hierarchical system of controls, authoritarian in character."

Thatcher ruining Britain

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escalation in the public sector remains absent. Why? Because wage increases have not been controlled sufficiently and cost limits have not been established to prevent the consumer from paying for nationalized industry's inefficiency.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has advocated monetary restraint effected through manipulation of interest rates. But high interest rates are not the answer to inflation. They only add to industrial costs and choke off the impetus for investment. Complications also arise because high interest rates trigger currency movements and exchange rate instability.

Nor must we forget the critical position occupied by the value of sterling. The pound should have fallen in worth given high domestic inflation; but the production of North Sea oil has made the currency more attractive. This has resulted in the decreasing competitiveness of British goods on the international market. The Times of London reported a drop of 30 percent in competitiveness over last year's level.

Given the facts, few are optimistic aside from the Government which seems perennially happy in the press. There are 3 million unemployed; output levels are below those of 1974; large chunks of industry are disappearing (the latest being the liquidation of Laker SkyTrain air services), and public expenditure is higher than when the Thatcher government took office in May 1979.

Yet all is not lost or waterlogged. Inflation is down from 22 percent in 1980 to 12 percent now. Productivity improved in the private sector as well as in the public industries—namely British Leyland, British Steel and British Airways. Consumer spending is on the rise, supporting the view that the recession bottomed out this summer; and economic growth is likely to exceed the Treasury's one percent forecast. Britain isn't swimming, but she is treading water.

I grant that progress has not been speedy. But the call to reflate by pumping large amounts of money into the public sector simply isn't sound economics. It will not help the manufacturing industries enjoy sustained growth, nor will it reduce unemployment except in the short run. An inevitable surge of inflation would be the consequence.

The monetarist approach has its drawbacks, and strong ones. TINA ("There Is No Alternative") Thatcher has been sticking to her guns, perhaps too closely. While massive reflation is not desirable, a moderate boost might be just the medicine to alleviate some distress and generate confidence in the future, if not to imbue her policies with a tinge of humanitarianism.

It's time to haul up the anchor and let the boat float.

Nationalization

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class will be affected by unemployment. Top industrial managers were just ousted in what has been called "the largest turnover of corporate leaders in French history." Though most of the newly appointed heads of the recently industrialized companies are socialist sympathizers, they are not militant. Mitterand announced that the new group of managers was chosen on the basis of its excellent record in business.

Nationalization in and of itself neither makes nor breaks a business; Renault is proof of that. However, amidst an insecure, bearish business community and high industrial costs, new managers stand on a tough proving ground. In one fell swoop, President Mitterand may have temporarily appeased his left-wing electorate while simultaneously obliterating all chances for long-term success of his program.

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Group Home

Preparing handicapped for outside world

By Beth Potier

When I rang the doorbell at the Middlebury Women's Group Home, I was greeted simultaneously by the outstretched tongue of a spotted mutt and the outstretched hand of Jean Shappee, the amiable supervisor of the house. As she took my coat and disappeared into the kitchen to make us some herb tea, I had to remind myself that I was writing an article and not visiting an old friend.

It was late afternoon, and I smelled dinner cooking as I followed Shappee into the kitchen. She quickly cleared the kitchen table of the various cookbooks, charts and utensils that had come to rest there and introduced me to Mary, one of the six mentally handicapped women who call the Group Home their home. "This is a place for eating, sleeping, relaxing," said Shappee.

Shappee has worked at the Group Home since its establishment in Middlebury three and a half years ago. In 1974, she explained, Vermont had no Group Homes; now there are nineteen throughout the state. In addition to this home, Middlebury has a home for six more severely handicapped children and will soon open a Group Home for six men.

Shappee, who has her masters degree in American History and was trained to teach high school students, lives in the Group Home from Sunday to Thursday; her assistant resides there on weekends. She has outlasted most Group Home supervisors, who usually don't stay with the Home for much more than a year. "It's hard work," she said. "It interferes with your personal life." She added that if she wants to get away from the Home for more than an hour or so, she has to plan ahead for someone to take her place, "almost like a parent would have to." A recent divorcee, Shappee has no children. "I feel needed here," she said. "It suits me."

"And we're glad to have you," said Mary as she browned some hamburger on the stove. Shappee left the room to answer the phone and Mary took the opportunity to show me the recipe of the broccoli casserole she was preparing for the first time. "I like to try new things," she explained. Each woman cooks and plans one dinner a week, and Shappee spends one night each week planning menus and reinforcing basic nutrition with the women.

"I try to get people into routines and schedules," said Shappee. "If we can get a system in our lives that's routine and orderly, they can remember that." Hence, household chores, from cooking and shopping for the group to doing individual laundry, are rigidly scheduled. For this same reason, the women all carry pocket calenders in which their friends, doctors and employers write their appointments.

Because most of the women at the Group Home cannot read, Shappee relies on other techniques to give them independence in cooking or shopping. Pictures of food cut out from magazines fill a cookbook of basic recipes that she's assembled, and more of these colorful cutouts, arranged in pages that coordinate with the aisles at the Grand Union, make up the weekly shopping list. With these colored pictures, the women can find everything except soups without having to read. Shappee stresses the importance of checking items off as they're put into the cart when shopping, since most of the women have very short memories. "I can teach them skill," Shappee said, "but I can't teach them judgement."

Another woman, who Mary introduced to me as Liz, joined us in the kitchen, showing her excitement at having a visitor in the house. "Did you watch the music awards last night?" she asked me. Without waiting for my answer, she launched into an expression of her admiration for such pop singers as Andy Gibb and Kenny Rogers.

The women have free time at night to watch the house television, listen to records or go out with friends, Liz and Mary explained. During the day they work and go to Day Treatment, where they learn basic skills such as telephone communication and money counting. Shappee might hold meetings at night on sexuality, birth control, personal hygiene or communication skills, but she encourages the women to get out and "do something fun" at least once a week. "To have a focus outside the house is very important," she said.

The Middlebury Group Home uses Wolf Wolfensberger's Normalization Principles as its doctrine. "We try to provide as normal a life as possible for these women; to let them live in a home that looks like a home and not a doctor's office," said Shappee. "I give them help with problem-solving and give them choices, then I can only hope they'll make the right one. I'll let a person botch up a few things, though. I don't want to be a mother or a nag. I don't want them to be dependent on me."

Shappee sees independent living as the ultimate goal of the women in the Group Home, and she and the women discuss their individual program plan once a year to determine what each of them wants to accomplish. Since the home began, five women have "graduated" to living in supervised apartments, where they are periodically checked by an Addison County Counseling Service staff member.

As Shappee went to retrieve my coat, Liz told me excitedly about a friend who was going to the movies with her later that night but she worried about when she was going to do her Day Treatment homework. Mary asked her to set the table and she scowled, but when she saw that I was leaving she quickly smiled as if to leave a good impression. "I like my home," she said. For the six women who share the large white house on Elm Street with Jean Shappee, the Group Home is indeed their home.

The names of the women in the Group Home, except for Jean Shappe's, are ficticious for legal reasons.

Wilders to teach

John Wilders, Tutorial Fellow at Oxford University's Worcester College, and Senior Advisor to the Director of the Bread Loaf School of English, will teach at Middlebury Winter, Spring and Fall terms in 1984 as the Jean Thomson Fulton Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

In addition to teaching, Wilders has written a book on Shakespeare's histories, is the Governor of the Royal Shakespeare theatre, and is currently the literary consultant for BBC-TV's "Complete Plays of Shakespeare."

"He's providing scholarship for the Shakespeare series," said Paul Cubeta, Professor of Humanities and Director of the Bread Loaf School of English. "He tells the actors what the heck it all means." As literary consultant, Wilders has taught at the Bread Loaf School of English both at the Bread Loaf campus and at Lincoln College, Oxford. This summer, he will teach two seminars, Shakespeare's History Plays through Performance, and Seventeenth Century Poetry.

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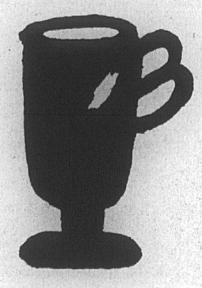

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Push, splash, push-the new way to wash

By Beth Potier

Push. Splash. Wash. Push. Push. Rinse. Push. Swear.

To residents of Gifford, Hillcrest, Kelly, Lang and Forest Halls, this sequence is part of the somewhat gymnastic act of face-washing or teeth-brushing at sinks in these dorms. Instead of conventional spigots which turn on and off, these sinks are equipped with spigots which, when pushed down, run for varying lengths of time and then shut off themselves.

As the regular spigots break, Buildings and Grounds replaces them with new push spigots "to save water which is very expensive now," said Woody Thorne, foreman of plumbers at the College. "There's a savings, but as far as being able to measure it, that's very difficult," said John Woodbury, Director of the Physical Plant. Woodbury said the College has "reduced water consumption since the time that they've been put on."

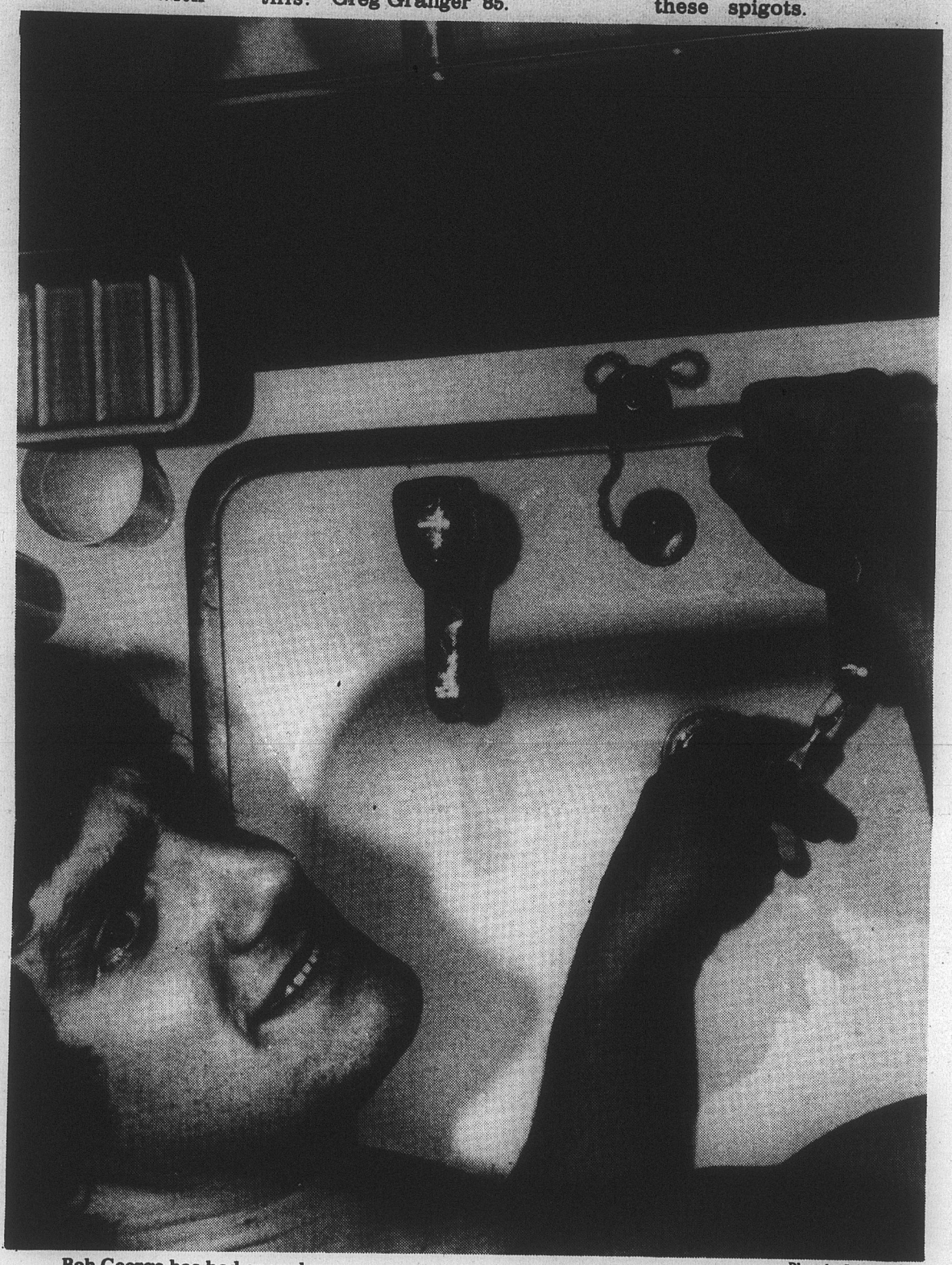
Many students who use these spigots daily, however, find them burdensome and difficult. "I thought London plumbing was bad!" said Jen Gold '82. "At least it was usable, drunk or sober. It would take an octopus to operate these sinks."

"It just seems extremely wasteful for me to hear the sweet cascading sounds of water five minutes after I leave the bathroom just because I wanted to wash my hands," said Janet Power '84, a resident of Gifford Hall. Although some of these spigots turn off after a few seconds, water gushes forth from others for up to 20 seconds, while still others barely spit water long enough to moisten a toothbrush.

To add to the difficulty of early-morning and late-night cleanliness, many sinks equipped with push spigots have separate faucets for hot and cold water. "Whatever happened to lukewarm water?" said Power indignantly. "Let's have two cars in every garage but just one faucet in every sink!" exclaimed Mary Beth Litster '82.

Some students, however, are not so vehement in their opposition to the new spigots. "They're a pain, but I can see where the school wants to save money," said Martin Beatty '84. Bobby Hill '82 agreed with this. "Economically they seem to be a sound and worthwhile concept in saving water, however, they must function properly because otherwise they are extremely annoying," he said. "I think they're all right. This way I don't have to worry about turning them off when I leave," said Greg Granger '85.

Since push spigots seem to save water and be a permanent fixture at Middlebury, many students who must use them have choreographed intricate techniques to make the most of the short-lived stream of water for their personal hygiene routines. Others may never get used to these spigots.



Bob George has had enough. Photo by John Allen

The past for sale

By Paul Hopkins

Although it stands on Main Street of Middlebury, the Lazarus Store is really out of the way, not because of its physical location but because of its innocuous character. Commonly known as the "Five and Ten," this unique store is a legend of sorts. Its history is long, varied, and has a number of absurd twists to it.

Occupying one half of a four story orange brick building which also houses the Vermont Bicycle and Ski Touring Center, as well as several storage rooms, the Five and Ten is one of the oldest establishments in Middlebury. According to Mr. Lazarus, the store's owner, the business began in the early 1900s (though he does not remember precisely when), with the opening of the store by his father.

The Five and Ten was one of the few stores in Middlebury then, and certainly the one with the widest selection of goods. "You didn't need to go anywhere else, except the grocery store," said a one-time Middlebury resident.

That may not be true today, but in terms of odds and ends, there is no rival in the area for the Lazarus Store. If you can't find it anywhere else, it is probably at the Five and Ten; the assortment of what may seem to be worthless items is mindboggling.

Board games range from the Bionic Crisis to the ever-popular Candyland to the card version of an ancient television show, F-Troop. In the back, around a corner, hanging from a metal stand is what may be the last commercially available Hula-Hoop; on a nearby shelf is a Planet of the Apes Rapid Fire Rifle, complete with Ape Mask.

Why all the "junk?" Because it isn't junk, as Mr. Lazarus takes time to explain. "Something like this I can get for $10" he says, holding up a 1942 toy train, "and I'll sell it for $14; as an antique, it might bring $50 or $150." He boasts that the older an item is, the better it is—the quality is higher. The toy train, "is made completely of steel—the engine is guaranteed for life."

A customer enters the store and wanders through the dirty aisles, peering into the towering piles of merchandise, some with price tags dating back to the 1960's. "Can I help you?" offers Lazarus. The woman needs an obscure item, but he heads straight for a small box on the counter, retrieves the desired object, and quotes a price from his head, adding tax. Behind the counter are countless boxes, all labeled: "Monocles, Mud-on-Your-Feet," "Cigarette Holders, Sunglasses," even one that reads "Poop-poop Cushions."

Lazarus concedes, however, that business is not as good as it once was. Now he works the store alone, even keeping inventory. Shaking his head, he says he is "on the way out." He remembers Saturday nights when people came in to buy candy, so much that the candy had to be weighed out early in the day.

He also seems to know, however, that people need a shop like his, one to browse in, one for novelty items; he even seems to know what people need. He holds up a vintage pair of Levis' boot-cut jeans. "Suppose these are your size?" he asks, peering through his glasses.

They were.

A love of books-not reading

By Elizabeth Ross

How can it be? She loves books but not really for the purpose of reading them. It may sound strange, but it's true. Lois Craig, the new owner of Poor Richard's Used Bookstore in downtown Middlebury, loves books because she collects and sells them.

Craig became interested in used books after taking a college course in antiquarian books. "We had a lot of interesting books in the family and we were running out of shelf space. I really didn't know how to evaluate them. So, I took a course at the University of Vermont called Antiquarian Books," said Craig. Craig recently acquired Poor Richard's.

There are certain types of used books that collectors are particularly interested in. "Many collectors focus on what are called 'association' books. These are books containing signatures saying it belonged to someone interesting," said Craig.

Signatured books can be of any type; it is the mark of an important person on a book which makes it valuable. Presentation copies are also collector's items. These are books which were presented by an author to a friend.

Craig explained that there are other elements which make a book valuable. "Some people collect books according to the illustrator." For example, Craig said that the edition of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," illustrated by Seymour, is extremely valuable because the artist completed only three illustrations.

Craig said guide books are printed annually which tell what kind of books are collector's items. According to these guides, old copies of "Wizard of Oz" books are particularly rare. A book's worth also depends on how many volumes of it were printed. Yet, Mrs. Craig admits that it's not always easy to tell if a book is valuable. "There's no total rule of thumb . . . I'm still learning."

Craig said there are many hidden treasures in used book stores. Most of the books, usually ranging in price from 50 cents to $2.00, come from estates, libraries, or yard sales. "Ninety percent of the people that come into old bookstores come in to browse," she said. After undergoing renovations, the store should be reopening in early April. And, Craig said she can't wait to get started.

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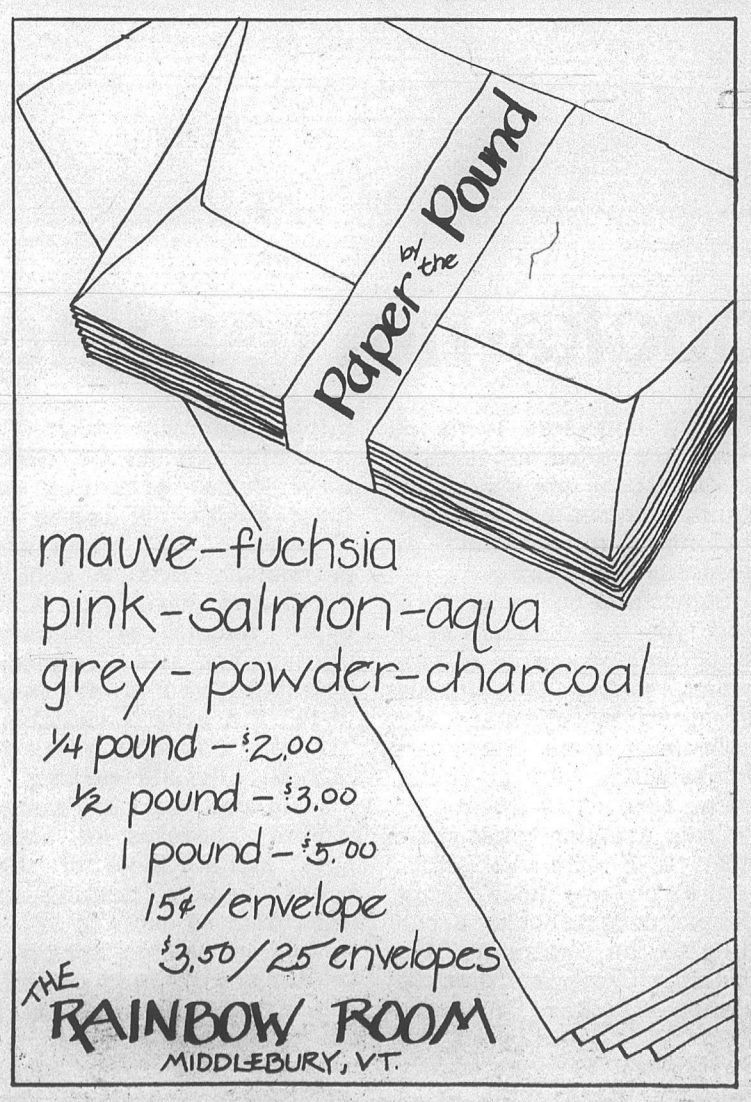

Town Meeting survives

continued from page 7

which the selectmen or 5 percent of registered voters feel the citizenry should act upon (such as Middlebury's Hydroelectric Project item this year).

Although some towns, including Middlebury, now hold their local elections separately from their town meeting, the election of selectmen and other local officials—such as the listers and auditors— is traditionally an important facet of the annual gathering.

This is the case in Halifax, a town of 488 citizens just north of the Massachusetts border, a perfect example of the small, rural Vermont community. Its Town Meeting is called to order at 10 A.M. and, following the election of the moderator and other preliminary proceedures, the attending voters discuss and act upon the warned items. At noon they break for lunch, which is served on the premises and provided by the local women's organization.

At 1 P.M. the meeting reconvenes for the purpose of discussing and acting upon the business of the local school system. Once they have finished dealing with the school issues, the voters return their attention to the town issues, working through the warning to its completion.

The moderator, elected by the voters at the start of the meeting, is responsible for "keeping the meeting orderly without limiting citizen input," according to Thomas O'Brien, who has done just that in Halifax for the past several years. The Halifax Town Meeting is "conducted in a formal way—according to Robert's Rules—but not so tight that it stifles debate," said O'Brien. "I firmly believe that everyone should have his or her say on each issue."

This has been the primary reason for retaining the town meeting as a political institution in Vermont. It has enabled citizens to make local laws and policy decisions themselves, mandating the selectmen to implement these decisions. In most systems, the selectmen are the local legislators, elected by the people to make all such decisions for them.

Throughout the 20th century, voter turnout at the annual town meeting has been dropping consistently in most communities. The turnout is generally better for special town meetings, when citizens are called together to act upon specific issues of particular importance, and tend to form more definitive and vocal factions.

But, at the annual town meeting, where the general business of the town is handled, it is not unusual for well under 50 percent of the registered voters to attend. For instance, in Halifax last year, 108 of 276 eligible voters (39 percent) cast ballots; and in Middlebury only a few hundred of nearly 5000 such citizens attended the meeting.

Although it does not explain the low turnout in Middlebury (where the town meeting is held on the Monday night preceeding Town Meeting Day), the main problem faced by many of the smaller towns is that people simply can't miss a day of work. Although Town Meeting Day is a state holiday in Vermont, in most cases it is recognized only by the state and local governments, and public schools.

Thus, as the meetings are held during the day in most communities, citizens employed by private businesses usually have to forego exercising their right to participate in this most direct form of democracy. Indeed, statistics have shown that the majority of town meeting attendees are either self-employed, unemployed or retired.

Attempting to make its town meeting more accurately reflective of its citizen's needs, one Vermont town employs a less democratic variation of the traditional institution. Brattleboro—Vermont's fourth largest community—holds an annual Representative Town Meeting. The town is divided into four districts whose residents elect fellow citizens to represent them at the meeting; any registered voter, whether a representative or not, can speak on each issue.

At first glance, this would seem to eliminate the prime benefit of town meetings, the power of each individual to directly influence the future of the community. In fact, however, the system is strengthened because the representatives "feel a strong sense of resposibility toward their neighbors," according to Corwin Elwell, Brattleboro's Town Manager.

Prior to the change of systems in Brattleboro 22 years ago, "a couple of hundred people would dominate . . . it was very undemocratic," said Elwell. "We get a lot better decisions out of the group now; they make a great effort to get background information."

The representatives are elected on Town Meeting Day and the Representative Town Meeting is held eighteen days later—on a Saturday. Attendance among the elected representatives is always near 100 percent.

Although it is incompatible with the traditional structure of town meeting, this system actually promotes the philosophy of the institution. It is helping to maintain town meeting as a truly democratic form of government. Indeed, most contemporary study of the traditional town meeting seems to suggest that it will soon be nothing more than an interesting chapter in the history of rural America.

But, in the process of making town meetings more accurately reflect the interests of local majorities, the institution will be modernized. This change is necessary if small towns are to keep pace with the growing complexity of the world around them; but sadly, it means the rural town meeting will lose much of the flavor which has made it distinctive as the last bastion of direct democracy.

Tom O'Brien recalls the year a federal bureaucrat retired and moved to Halifax. At the town meeting he repeatedly prefaced his comments by saying, "In Washington, we do it this way . . . " Finally, a woman interupted the man and defended Vermont's political uniqueness: "We've seen how you do things in Washington," she said. "We do things a little different up here."

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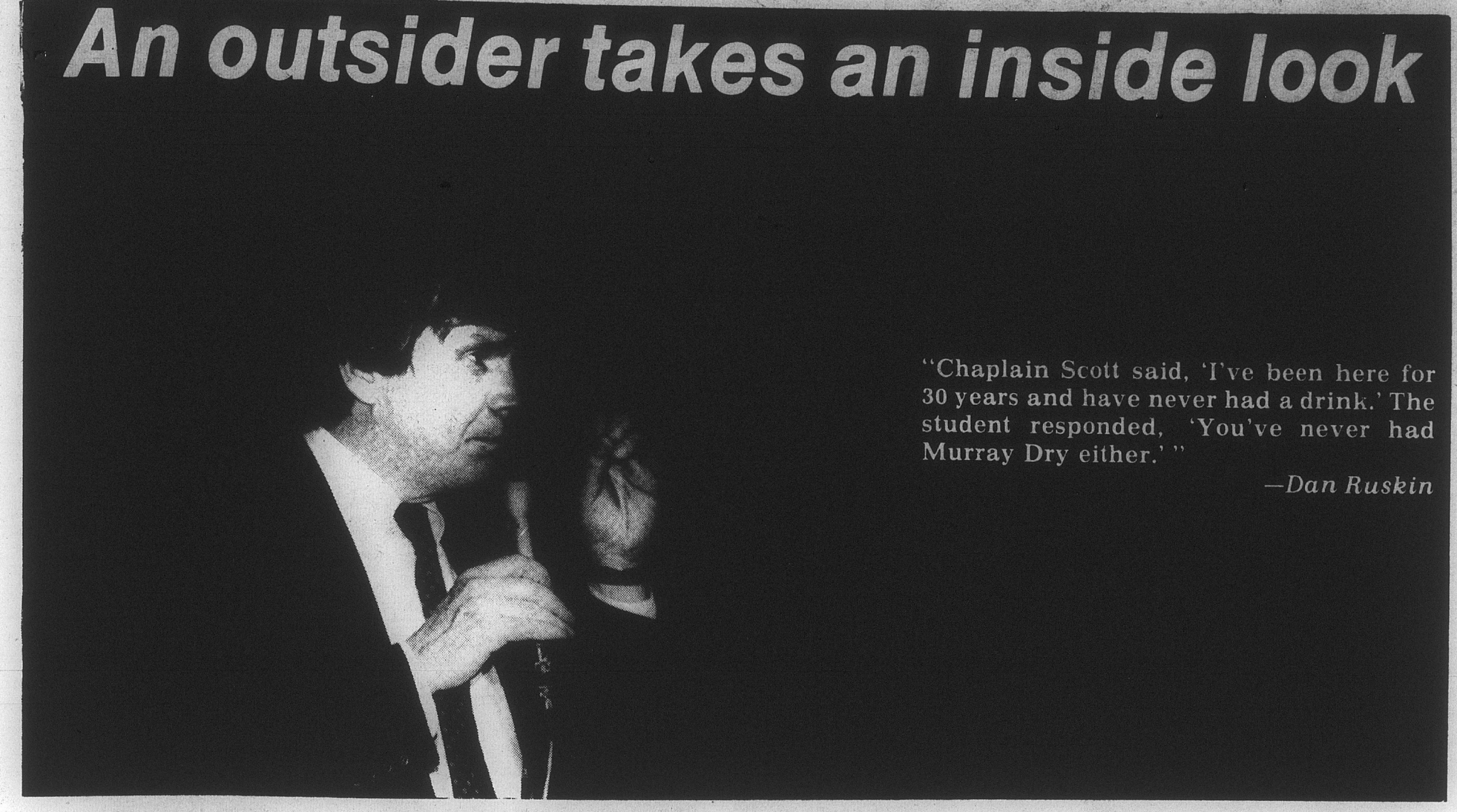
Town Meeting — 7:30 P.M., March 1
1. Town Officers' reports submitted to Auditors
2. Budget and tax rate
3. Revenue Sharing
4. Authority to collect 1982 taxes
5. Property tax collection
6. Property taxes collected in two installments
7. Due dates of no. 6: Aug. 5, Nov. 5
8. Interest on delinquint taxes set at 1.5% per month
9. Division of National Forestry money
10. Expenditures for Town highways
11. Accounting and reporting system
12. Hydroelectric plant proposal
13. Other business proper to be done

Town Meeting elections — 9:00 A.M., March 2
1. Election of Town Officers
2. Vote on hydroelectric proposal
3. Proposed Vermont Constitutional amendment
4. Referendum vote on nuclear arms freeze

arts & entertainment

An outsider takes an inside look



"Chaplain Scott said, 'I've been here for 30 years and have never had a drink.' The student responded, 'You've never had Murray Dry either.' "

—Dan Ruskin

By Pat McCormick

Dan Ruskin said he got lost in Middlebury the night before his show. "I couldn't remember the name of the stupid College," he said.

Fortunately, he could recall the name of the President of the College, which he looked up in the phone book. Ruskin was pleased to find that Olin Robison lived on South Street because he was on South Street himself. He walked to Robison's house and knocked on the door; a woman opened it.

"Does Olin Robison live here?" Ruskin asked her. She nodded her head disdainfully, and said, "You've got the right house. Just bring him in and we'll lay him on the couch."

This story was typical of Dan Ruskin, a comedian who performed a generally well-received act in Wright Theatre last Friday night. Ruskin sang a number of always original, and often genuinely weird, songs, satirizing everything from the Reagan Administration to the Rubik's Cube. He accompanied himself on an upright piano, which unfortunately blocked the audience's view of him.

Ruskin's most popular jokes were those which referred to College personalities and places. "Last night I had dinner in Proctor Hall. I threw up and wrote this song," he said, in prelude to a tune called "If." Ruskin seemed well acquainted with the bizarre traits of College life, and had no qualms about mocking faculty members or students.

Perhaps he was too well acquainted with them. It suddenly struck me halfway through the show that Ruskin wouldn't recognize Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science, if he beat him into submission with a copy of Aristotle's "Politics." How could his jokes about the College be sincere, if he never actually had to deal with the people he was talking about? For this reason, the show sometimes seemed contrived.

For instance, Ruskin said, "I'm very up. I got this wonderful monologue written for me by Murray Dry." Continuing in the vein of satirizing Dry, Ruskin said "Chaplain Scott was walking downtown one day and came upon a student so savagely intoxicated that he was barely able to crawl back to the College. The Chaplain said, 'I've been here for 30 years and have never had a drink.' The student responded, 'You've never had Murray Dry, either.' "

Ruskin said that he is from New York City, which provided him with a whole set of jokes. "A tourist came up to me the other day on 42nd Street, 'Excuse me sir, would you tell me where the Empire State Building is, or should I just stick it in my ear?' "

"Stockman has all the warmth of the inventor of the coin-operated pacemaker."

Like many residents of New York, Ruskin was rather contemptuous of New Jersey and its inhabitants. He followed his story about the tourist in New York with a song he wrote, to the tune of "Country Road." Ruskin crooned, "take me home to Bayonne, to the place I belong, Jersey City, by the turnpike, underneath Exit 14G.

Ruskin's songs and jokes about the Reagan administration were particularly biting. "I believe the honeymoon with this guy (President Reagan) is not over yet. We're still in foreplay." To the tune of "Old Man River," Ruskin sang his composition entitled "Old Man Reagan," which contained the line, "he's left of Falwell, and right of Heinrich Himmler." Needless to say, the Republicans in the audience were not particularly pleased by this ditty.

"Stockman has all the warmth of the inventor of the coin-operated pacemaker," Ruskin said, referring to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"If MCAB were a department of the Federal government," Ruskin said,"the letters would stand for Make Cheese and Bombs." One of his most sardonic comments took aim at the President's priorities. "As I understand New Federalism," Ruskin quipped, "it's sending $50,000,000 to El Salvador, and 50 pounds of cheese to Vermont."

Ruskin appeared in the television series "Get Smart," starring Don Adams, and played the political satirist in Woody Allen's "Annie Hall." He has performed at the White House, the British and Soviet embassies, and throughout the United States.

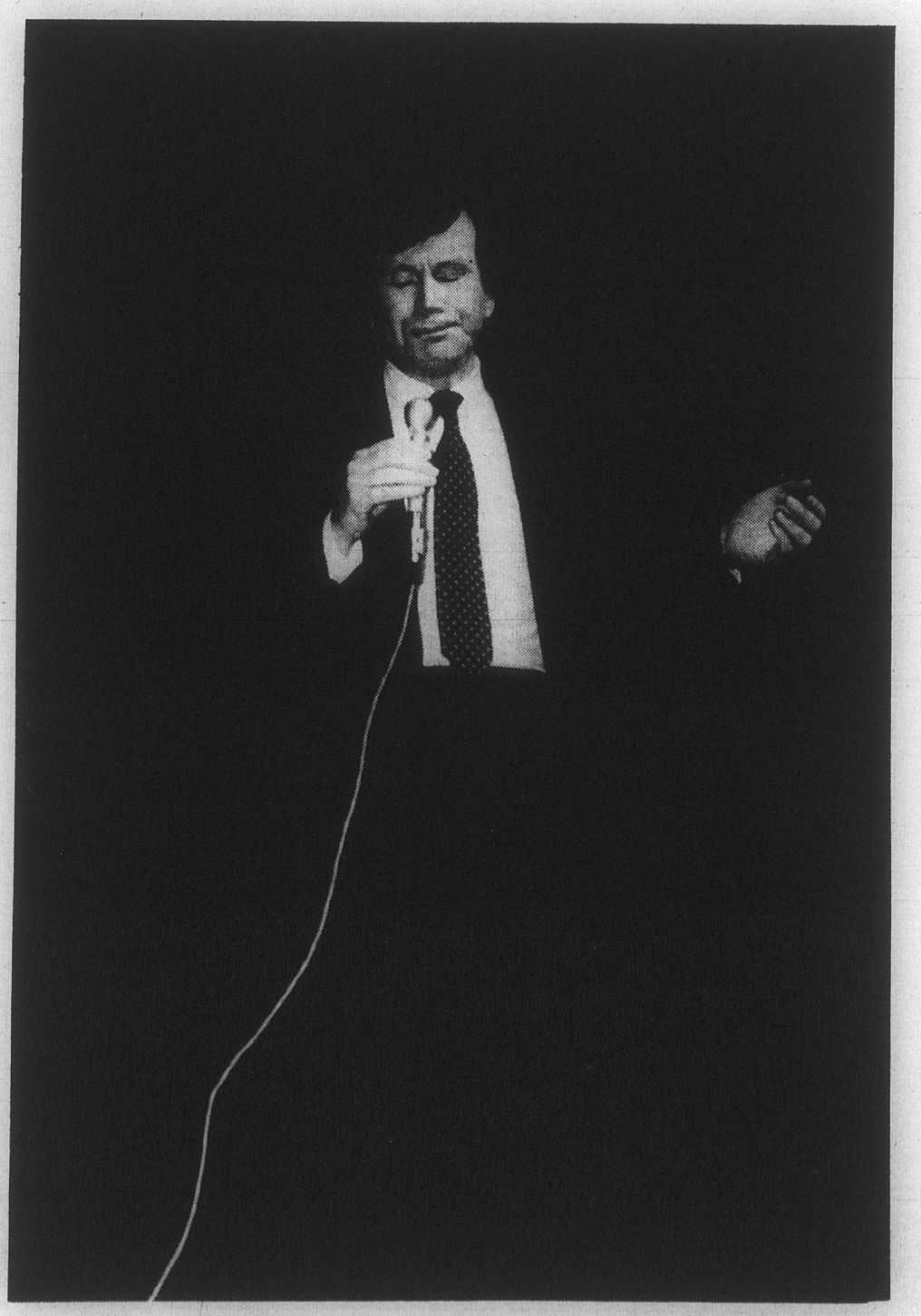


Photo by Tom Knox

Why is this man smiling? Murray Dry gave him his monologue.

this week on WRMC

Saturday, February 27

2:00 P.M.—"Live Music" Host: Albert Joy

Sunday, February 28

1:00 P.M.—"The Chicago Symphony" Claudio Abbado directs the famed orchestra, accompanied by guest pianist Rudolf Serkin, in an all-Beethoven program. Featured works include the 4th Piano Concerto, Op. 58, and the 7th Symphony, Op. 92.

3:00 P.M.—"Jazz Alive!" The 1981 Delaware Water Gap Festival, with Phil Woods, Al Cohn, Solar Energy and Bob Dorough.

6:30 P.M.—"The Week in Review"

8:00 P.M.—"The Best of Broadway" Host: Rick Present

9:00 P.M.—"Blasts From Your Past" A nostalgic journey through the Top-40 music of the past 20 years.

Monday, March 1

5:30 P.M.—"Consider the Alternatives" contemplates the non-violent civil rights movement.

6:00 P.M.—"Horizons" takes a broad look at childcare services in the United States.

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" The Who

Tuesday, March 2

5:30 P.M.—The "Great Atlantic Radio Conspiracy" delves deep into "The Reagan File."

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Arist Hour:" The Allman Brothers

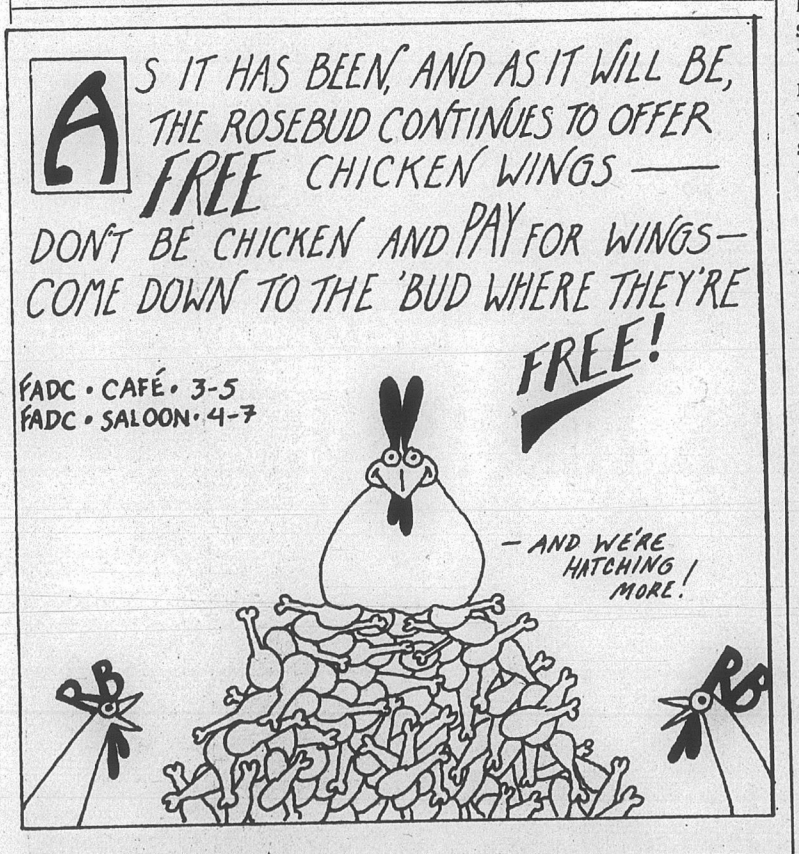
Wednesday, March 3

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Steely Dan

Thursday, March 4

5:30 P.M.—"Perspectives" analyzes crucial issues in international diplomacy.

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Yes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records

Armatrading sharp

Walk Under Ladders
By Joan Armatrading

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

Joan Armatrading has become a musical enigma. In record stores one may be led into rock, soul, or folk, to find her albums, and she seems equally at home in each category. "Walk Under Ladders," Armatrading's new album, offers ample proof of this statement.

The album starts off with "I'm Lucky," a line of which inspired the album's title. Armatrading's vocals are superb both here and throughout the album. As in her lyrics, her voice is sharp and to the point; the mood of each song is drawn in precise lines. The number and variety of situations she creates on the album are quite impressive.

As with most popular music, the theme is love. Armatrading, however, has latched on to its many different forms, from sincere, to deceiving, to straightforward in its simplest terms ("I Wanna Hold You" is an excellent example of this). Relying on both musical and vocal expression, Armatrading places herself at the heart of each song, whether she's rocking through "At The Hop" or serenading in the soothing "Only One."

Often, the material an artist produces tends to remain the same album after album. When an artist like Joan Armatrading puts out a record which changes from song to song, one can only marvel at the range of her talents.

One of the major assets of Joan Armatrading's material is that it allows her to assert herself without seeming overbearing to the listener. The many ways she accomplishes this are often fused together to provide an even greater intensity. Using both power and sincerity (at times equal to intimacy), Armatrading's emotions reach out from the music and hold the listener tightly.

The open-ended quality of her lyrics also helps to draw the listener in. Armatrading's songs are universal and could apply to anyone any given point in time. One gets the feeling, however, that the emotions she expresses are new and alive, and not just rooted in the past. As she states in "I'm Lucky," Armatrading is "Living for right now, and it's L.I.V.I.N.G., when I'm here with you."

Armatrading confides in the listener, another effective device in opening the album up. In "No Love," she begins by saying, "Well you started out wanting my body and I didn't mind." Such personal disclosure may at first sound out of place, but as the song develops it becomes easy to accept such confessions. The gap that often exists between artist and listener becomes smaller and smaller.

With "Walk Under Ladders," Armatrading strolls through a world of musical forms, and finds adequate room for expression in each one of them. Her musical advances are straightforward and aimed at the heart, not the mind. The emotion is there, with each story patiently awaiting a sympathetic listener.

The music is as strong as Armatrading herself, and never do the two seem to compete with one another for attention. The arrangements are tight, while still allowing ample space for Armatrading's delightful vocal wanderings.

All in all, "Walk Under Ladders" asserts Joan Armatrading's freedom. She will not be confined to tradition or superstition, or even to musical category; Joan Armatrading is her own person and she will defend that basic right in front of anyone. The singer has an honest love for life, and accepts both ups and downs as experiences to sing about.

Joan Armatrading will be performing this Sunday, February 28, at the University of Vermont.

books

Boll disappointing

The Safety Net
By Heinrich Boll
Translated by Leila Vennewitz
Alfred A. Knopf, 314 pp., $13.95

Reviewed by David Vetter

Heinrich Boll won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1972; he would certainly never win it for mathematics. He gives us an equation which has, on one side, his 300-plus page novel, "The Safety Net," and its 90-plus characters, and asks that we balance the sum of the two against a 65-page plot. Well, the blurb writers for Alfred A. Knopf are obviously superior mathematicians—they accepted Boll's own solution of adding some 200 pages of introspection on the part of a small group of characters to the 65-page plot and acclaimed the result "a beautiful and moving novel that is his most grandly conceived and executed work of fiction to date."

"The Safety Net" is one of a number of "beautiful" novels, "moving" novels, "grand" novels, which proliferate today's bookshelves with increasing frequency. These, however, tend to swamp one another, as well as a much smaller number of books to which Boll's does not belong—good novels.

As the story begins, newspaper tycoon Fritz Tolm has just been elected president of a vast, industrial-political conglomerate known simply as "the Association." Tolm is aging, somewhat weak-willed, and would rather just drop both his papers and his presidency and retire to a quiet village, far away from the Association and everything connected with it. (We get only vague references as to what exactly is connected with the Association, but it sounds suitably omnipotent.)

Boll provides a focus for Tolm's weariness and anxiety (as well as that of his extended family) in the "safety net," the hyper-organized security network responsible for staving off terrorist threats to the Tolm clan.

Certain members of the "net" itself are even under surveillance; in a situation where every word, every letter, and every action is monitored, employer-employee relationships do develop. Boll constantly suggests the tensions of having to know virtually everything about an individual while assuming a professional impassiveness toward that knowledge, but by about page 200 the suggestions themselves have become tedious. The action takes place over just two days, and it seems a bit ludicrous that so many people would think so often about their lovers, their pasts, and their lovers' pasts.

The novel does have some very moving moments, particularly when characters confront their new entrapment at the end of the first long day: "So if you want to confess a few things to your wife, you have to stick your head in the rain, and she must stick her head out in the rain to hear them: you're still the best remedy against boredom—the children, the grandchildren .... Come along, we'll catch cold—d'you hear the screech owls? Don't be afraid."

Such moments, unfortunately, do not need the weight of all the introspection that has come before. When Tolm's wife, lying beside him in bed, takes his hand and asks, "Sad, old dear?" and he answers very simply, "Yes, it's my legs. Because I can't bend down anymore . . . " Boll has created a little instant of magic in which thoughts could only be intrusive. As thoughts do intrude, the magic never lasts for very long.

"The Safety Net" could have worked as a psychological study, or as a suspense novel, or even as the social satire which it sometimes reveals itself to be, but it does not work as the uncertain and somewhat flacid combination of the three that it is.

At least the last 60 or 70 pages, if slightly contrived, give us some interesting reading that occasionally shines. As for the other 240—only every other page is numbered, which offers a concrete suggestion on how to read them.

Phil Hamilton Photo by Tom Knox

Phil is a whiz with sticks

By Karen Poel

You might have heard him playing percussion with "Full Circle" in an evening of jazz at Mead Chapel. You might have enjoyed his portrayal of "Lovin' Al" in the musical "Working"; and you have most certainly seen him around campus, whistling or humming a tune wherever he goes. No matter what he is doing, it is evident that Phil Hamilton loves music.

Hamilton has been singing all of his life. He said "My mother tells me that I never cried as a child . . . I sang instead." When he was 12 years old, Hamilton began to develop an interest in percussion, and started playing in bands. At the age of 14, he was the youngest member of a band that won a talent show in Boston, and went on to represent its area in a New York City competition.

Since then, Hamilton has drifted in and out of various bands. During his sophomore year he joined one of two College-based bands; "Chameleon" was quite a successful group, playing in the Alibi and elsewhere almost every weekend. Last year, Hamilton was musically active, but was not a tight member of any band. He explained that this was because he had planned to tour Nigeria. "It has always been a dream of mine—to experience Nigerian music and culture. I took off Fall semester but unfortunately never made it to Africa," he said.

Hamilton is essentially a self-taught musician. He plays the congas, drums, symbals, maracas, and other percussion instruments. At present, he is practicing on the congas regularly in order to improve his technique.

When asked whether the Middlebury Music department has helped him to develop his talents, Hamilton replied that he has taken some courses, but that the Middlebury curriculum is not geared toward teaching those who are interested in jazz. "There are basically two music scenes—the music school and College-based bands," he said. "Subjects such as piano, guitar, voice training and others are all classically oriented at the College. People who are into other types of music but want to learn theory and better technique are being, in a sense, neglected."

Nevertheless, Hamilton has developed a positive attitude about his future. He said he would like to become more skilled at arranging and composing music because he has "a lot of ideas in my head."

He said he has realized that although his natural talent has carried him far, he would like to broaden his abilities. Hamilton said he follows singers Al Jarreau and Stevie Wonder and Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconsuelos. He said he is determined to pursue a full-time career in music, commenting, "I know that I will not accomplish my ultimate goal right away, but as far as I'm concerned, being realistic and following my dreams are the same thing."

Independence can be amusing

By Martha Reis

If sellout crowds and enthusiastic audience response are any indication, it is clear that the Hepburn Zoo Crew production of Neil Simon's "Come Blow Your Horn" was a success. The play ran from from February 18 to 21 in the Heburn Zoo, and was directed by Carl Mueller '82, founder of the Zoo Crew.

A Broadway hit in 1963, "Come Blow Your Horn" is one of Neil Simon's better early comedies. Described by Mueller as "a humorous approach to independence," the play revolves around the attempts of a bachelor and his uptight brother to break away from hypercritical parents; a couple that sees the future of properly brought up sons to be in their father's wax fruit business.

This plot is potentially tiresome as we see the development of stereotypical character types. Playboy Alan falls in love and into line with the help of the "right girl," while Buddy leaves home for his brother's apartment and soon replaces him as the self-assured lady's man.

This role reversal involves a certain amount of incredulity, as we are asked to believe that such a major transformation in character could have taken place in only three weeks. However, the need for such criticism is eclipsed for the most part by the overriding humorous intent of the production. "Come Blow Your Horn" exists for, and revolves around its funny lines, and they are many.

Mueller said he felt that the nature of the play placed an heavy responsibility on the actors. The Zoo Crew cast overcame this with an expertise and display of talent not to be expected from a relatively inexperienced troupe. The seven member cast included: Skye McKenzie '85 as Alan, Otto Berkes '85 as Buddy, Jim Burke '84 as the father, Ellen Orloff '85 as Connie, Laurie Strasser '85 as Peggy, Carol Milaccio '85 as the mother, and Ginny Chapman '85 as Aunt Gussie.

These actors must be praised uniformly. However, a notable performance was turned in by first lead Skye McKenzie, who was very believable as the blase girl-juggling playboy. Jim Burke also stood out; he convincingly delivered many hilarious lines as the gruff, but loveable father who thinks all unmarried sons are bums.

The essence of an inexperienced and insecure young man was nicely captured by Otto Berkes. Although he flew about the stage with at times an almost overwhelming intensity, he was able to undergo rapid transformation with agility and style.

With few interruptions, Orloff convincingly handled her more "serious" relationship with McKenzie, and the two complimented each other well. As the mother who lived for woe, Milaccio delivered an overall credible performance, as did Strasser playing the part of the "sexy and brainless female upstairs." Finally, the extremely brief appearance of Chapman as Aunt Gussie served its purpose as a curtain-dropper.

The Zoo Crew production of "Come Blow Your Horn" included smooth acting and continuity of technical elements; the lighting and blackout sequences, for instance, were interesting and precisely executed. Close interaction between actors and spectators, which could have emphasized a poorly done performance, here served to heighten the overall effect of the play. In short, the success of "Come Blow Your Horn" should firmly establish the already fine reputation of the Hepburn Zoo Crew.

Broughton touches his audience

By Samuel Dickey

Author Alan Broughton, a member of the UVM Writer's Workshop, read from his work "O Clemens, O Pia," on February 18 in Munroe Lounge.

The title,"O Clemens, O Pia," originates from the last line of the Salve Regina, a prayer said to the Virgin Mary at dusk. The story centers around Lex, the 10-year-old main character, and his feelings and conflicts. Lex travels across the country to spend the summer with his uncle Alfred, aunt Julia, and two cousins, Jeff and Andrea. Lex's mother has died, and his father has just suffered a mental breakdown.

Lex must struggle with his father's breakdown while adapting to his relatives and a new environment. He learns how to deal with sibling squabbles between Jeff and Andrea—a new experience for an only child.

The three children and Jeff's friend Tim decide to attack a convent, which they refer to as "the Catholic castle." The building, which is surrounded by a large wall and a forest, has obviously piqued their curiosity for some time. The children's misconceptions about Catholics may be amusing to other readers, and may possibly be taken as symbolic of ideas and perceptions about other aspects of life.

While lost, Lex encounters a nun praying to a statue of the Virgin Mary. Instead of being the fearsome specter he seems to have expected, she is actually quite sympathetic and even reminds Lex of his aunt Julia and his mother, who was fairly religious.

After this escapade, Lex's aunt and uncle explain his father's problems. We are led to believe that Lex will cope well with a different and difficult situation, showing maturity well beyond his years.

Broughton skillfully and credibly draws his characters, and touches us gently—but firmly. We are left with an impression of a profound and moving experience and see a part of our own lost innocence.

The reading was presented by the English department and the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference. The reading was funded by the New England Foundation for the Arts, the Vermont Council on the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

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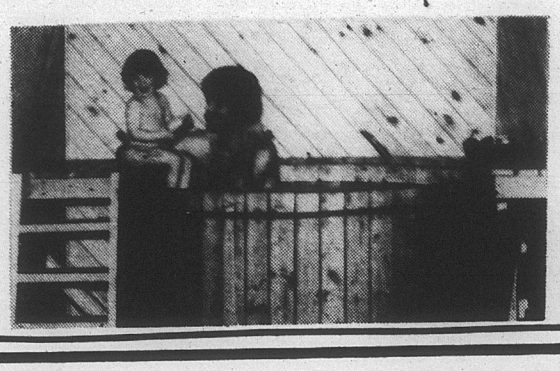

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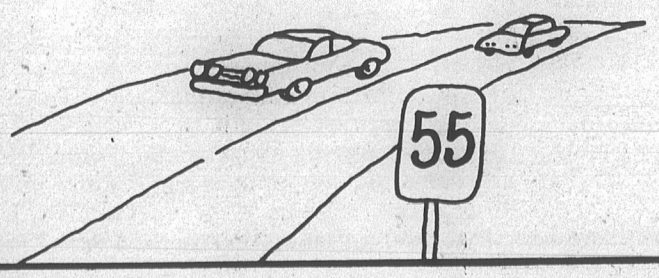


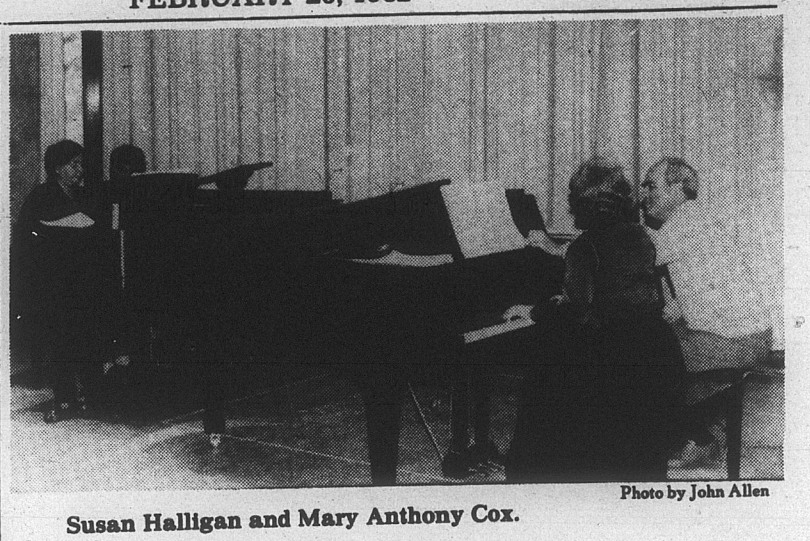


Photo by John Allen

Susan Halligan and Mary Anthony Cox.

From Mozart ...

By Melissa Pineault

Pianists Susan Halligan and Mary Anthony Cox presented works for two pianos by Mozart, Milhand, and Brahms, to open the second semester program of the Thursday Series, February 18.

The two pianists displayed a variety of styles, and demonstrated their musical abilities by performing these demanding works with professional ease. Halligan and Cox opened the performance with Mozart's "Sonata in D Major, K.448." Before performing the work, Halligan gave a brief introduction to the piece, stating that it is "the most full of fun Mozart I have ever done," and indeed, their performance of the Sonata captured this exuberance.

The opening movement, Allegro conspirito, was very much like a conversation, with the two pianos exchanging bright and playful quips. The second movement, Andante, was a lyrical, somewhat melancholy movement, played gracefully. The closing movement, Allegro molto, was full of contrasts, moving from light, crisp passages to ones that were chordal and ponderous.

The second work of the program, Darius Milhand's "Scaramouche," was a delightful change of style, and the first movement, Vif, was a challenging alternative to the standard version of "Heart and Soul." Milhand teasingly played with this theme, and the movement was composed of variations upon it. The Modere was a lyrical, flowing movement, capturing a softer more reminiscent mood. The closing movement, Brazileria, was a boisterous finale, patterned after the samba, and reflecting the Brazilian influence on the composer.

The final piece of the program was Brahms' "Variations on a theme by Haydn, Opus 56B." Originally an orchestral piece (Op56A), Brahms reset it for two pianos, and in so doing made the complexities of the piece easier to listen to. The opening theme was innocent and pure, fusing together elements of the Baroque and Classical Eras, but the variations were, as stated by Halligan, "pure Brahms all the way through." The variations were in pairs, one fortissimo and bright and the other piano and more melancholy. The final variation recapped the theme with boisterous pride.

Halligan and Cox played quite well throughout the entire performance, capturing a wide variety of moods and textures. All in all, it was an enjoyable program topped off beautifully with a delightful encore—Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring."

... to Beethoven

By Allen Kenyon

Rolf Schulte and Andrew Rangell performed the second of their three Beethoven Sonata concerts in Mead Chapel on Saturday night. Schulte, on violin, and Rangell, on piano, played Sonatas No. 8 in G major Op.30 No.3, No.6 in A major Op.30 No.1, and following the intermission, No.9 in A major Op.47, "Kreutzer."

As in the first concert, their talent both as individual players and in interaction with one another was outstanding.

Both players gave the impression of being self-confident, controlling their tone in a self-assured manner. Rangell brought out the important line in his parts with great accuracy. This was particularly noticeable in the Allegro of the Sonata No.6, in which he gave more emphasis to his melodic line while keeping everything at a soft level.

Schulte's performance was also superb. His distinctive tone was evident throughout the evening. Although a mildly raspy quality in his tone became a bit heavy in the Allegro of No.6, this quality was quite effectively used in the second movement of No.3 to emphasize its pensive mood.

Both performers came out after the intermission to play "Kreutzer," and it seemed as though they played this with even greater confidence and controlled energy than they did the others. In the finale, Schulte moved very effectively from passages with jumpy energy right into more majestic connected ones. The audience was definitely moved by the performance, and responded enthusiastically, especially after the "Kreutzer." Schulte and Rangell's third performance later this spring is awaited with anticipation.

sports

Pucksters triumph in season finale

By Donald D. MacKenzie

Following a tough 12-1 loss to Lowell, one of the country's top Division II teams, Wednesday, Feb. 17, the men's hockey team returned to Memorial Field House, Saturday, Feb. 20, to skate over A.I.C. 7-3. Then, last Monday, Feb.22, the team ended its season by out-shooting, out-hustling, and, most importantly, out-scoring a quick and fiesty Plattsburgh State team, the number one team in ECAC Division II West. The game was a thriller from beginning to end, with three Panther goals coming in the third period and fast action, hard hitting hockey for all sixty minutes.

Although the Panthers record of 9-11-3 overall and 6-9-2 in Division II West action makes the Plattsburgh upset seem like icing without the cake, they have shown in the past two weeks that they are capable of beating anyone. It is unfortunate that the team started playing such fine hockey too late in the season to make the playoffs. Although the team will lose five players to graduation, the young players have gained a great deal of positive experience to put towards a winning season next year.

The first period of the Plattsburgh game featured explosive offensive pressure from the Cardinals. The acrobatic saves of co-captain Mike McNamara '82, along with the fine defensive play of Chip Clark '82 was all that prevented a blowout. Clark was involved in all four Middlebury goals; assisting on three and scoring the go ahead goal single-handedly. Coach Wendell Forbes commented after the game that McNamara and Clark's efforts were clearly the decisive factors in his team's victory.

Plattsburgh scored in the first period on an offensive rush, catching the Panthers unprepared and leaving them baffled and angry. Minutes later, junior Paul Leahy tallied an important confidence goal assisted by Clark and Dan Higgins '83. The period ended tied at one, with Middlebury ahead on shots 14-10.

Middlebury had won the first period, but the second period proved much tougher, with tempers flaring and penalty minutes adding up. Clark and Higgins protected the goal effectively, but Plattsburgh's superior speed and puck handling began to show as they out-shot Midd 20-7, and scored a painful break away goal midway through the period.

Fortunately, the Panthers confidence was not broken by the general deterioration of Plattsburgh's sportmanship. If Plattsburgh wanted to scrap, Middlebury was going to give them a good fight. So went the second period: off the ice and into the boards.

Two early third period penalties against the Cardinals overlapped to give Middlebury a five man to three advantage. Clark capitalized on them with only three seconds remaining by going behind the net and stuffing it past the confused Plattsburgh keeper. That tied it up at two all.

After Cardinal Dennie Poulin took his third out of four trips to the penalty box, the Plattsburgh bench reacted in mature fashion by punching and spitting on Joe Sullivan '83, who then received two minutes for defending himself (the referees preferred to call it roughing).

With both teams down a man, Clark took a slapper from the blue line which freshman Chip Kenyon deflected into the goal. Middlebury 3, Plattsburgh 2. The crowd had a right to go bananas and the players would need the support to defend their goal for ten more minutes of Plattsburgh-style hockey, full of trips, elbows and basically anything they could dream up to win the game.

After McNamara survived two harrowing rushes and with only one minute left, Plattsburgh pulled its goalie allowing Jack Thomas '83 to score from Middlebury's defensive zone, putting the game out of reach 4-2. The Cardinals took the opportunity to pull their final trick out of the proverbial bag, questionning whether Middlebury's bench had the proper equipment on hand to determine the curve of Thomas' stick. Middlebury failed to produce the measuring device which sent Jack to the box for the remainder of the game.

Coach Forbes described the team as one that overcame some tough opponents by "hustling like hell." Surely, their hustling was major factor in the game against Plattsburg, for it was this combined with a lot of guts and poise that allowed the team to salvage a respectable season record.

Photo by Peter Kyle

Senior co-captain Mike McNamara's acrobatic saves, like this one against Plattsburgh, were one key to the Panther's turnaround.

Photo by Peter Kyle

Dave Friedman trapped in front of the Plattsburgh net.

Ward named to U.S. team

(MCNS)—Craig Ward, a former standout skier for Middlebury College, has been named to the U.S. Team which will compete in the World Nordic Championships later this month in Oslo, Norway.

Ward, who captained the Panther ski team in 1975, earned the right to compete in the World Championships, Feb. 18-28, by finishing third, Tuesday, in the 50-kilometer race of the National Nordic Championships at Bretton Woods, N.H.

The Lake Placid, N.Y. resident and National Team member also captured third place in the 30-kilometer race last weekend at Bretton Woods. Other U.S. skiers qualifying for the World Championships were Bill Koch, Tim Caldwell, Jim Galanes, Dan Simmoneau and Audun Endestad.

Another Middlebury skier, Mike Graham, a sophomore from Anchorage, Alaska, has been named the first alternate on the U.S. squad entered in the World Junior Championships in Austria. Although Graham defeated Joe Galanes in two of three races last weekend at Bretton Woods, Galanes edged out the Middlebury skier for the final berth on the team.

Swimmers defeated in close contest at Albany State

By Paul Quinlan

In its final dual meet of the season, the Middlebury women's swim team was defeated by Albany State, 71-69, last Saturday, Feb. 20, at the victor's pool. The loss dropped the team's season mark to a disappointing 4-6.

The Panthers jumped off the bus and proceeded to blow Albany out of the pool in the first three events. Middlebury captured the 200 yard medley relay by a length, then sophomores Tracy Weidman and Helen Carpenter swam one-two in the 1000 yard freestyle. When co-captain Karrin Wilkes '82 won the 200 yard individual medley, it looked, as coach Don McIntosh said, "like we were going to mop up."

Unfortunately, Albany was able to come back, mainly with the help of a new swimmer who swept the 50, 100, and 200 yard freestyles and anchored the winning 200 yard freestyle relay that turned out to be the meets deciding factor. The Panther's relay team was without its usual anchorperson, Lisa Allee '84, who left the meet early. With her, according to McIntosh, the result might have been different.

Ginia VanVranken '82 finished the year undefeated in diving, but was forced to turn in her finest performance of the year to do so. Her score of 209 in the optional was a mere five points better than the second place finisher from Albany, and that took a final dive with scores of seven and eight to win it for her. McIntosh expected the victory, saying, "Ginia really gets psyched when she has competition."

In the men's competition at Albany, Middlebury was swamped 89-26. Mike Morrisey '85, however, continued to dominate the sprint freestyle events. His time of 22.4 in the 50 yard freestyle set a new team record. Morrisey was also a winner in the 100 yard freestyle.

The season is now over for all but ten members of the women's team, who left yesterday to compete in the New England Championships conducted today, tomorrow, and Sunday at University of Massachusetts at Boston.

Intramural Rap-up

Hockey

By Peter Kyle

A strong Bogus team led by veteran players Frankie Lambert, Murph, "Cat," John McGhie, and Pete Bock on defense, and Tony Kono in the nets skated to a 6-2 victory over Slug's "Lachine Nordiques" in the intermural "A" League finals.

The hard fought game featured strong skating, stickhandling and hitting by both teams. Slug took the early lead on a goal by John Garver, but Bogus bounced right back on a picture perfect goal that beat Slug keeper Pete Kyle.

Play bounced back and forth from one end to the other, with each team mounting good offensive drives. Bogus finally broke the game wide open, with three unanswered goals, putting the score at 5-1.

Slug came back with a goal on a beautiful slapshot by Hoyt Ammidon, but the Nordiques could not sustain the momentum. Bogus wrapped it up with the final goal of the game.

The Nordiques were backed by a strong defense consisting of Sam "B. Orr" Bock, Hoyter, Dougie "Binger" Matthews, and Dave "Mac" McKinnen. The big guns on offense included Hector "The Protector" Guzman, Scott Strothers, Marc "Ooh la la" Tabah, Grant Dewey, Tom "Mad Dog" Wertimer, and Mason "Gretzky" Wells. Jah Allah played an exceptional game in goal, turning away numerous scoring attempts by Bogus. General Manager Ned "Helluvagame" Denney and Head Coach Andy "Herb" McCabe provided inspiration throughout the whole season.

This year's victory was the sixth straight for the Bogus team. However the team will be losing many veterans, which could spell an end to their domination. The Nordiques, on the other hand, had a young team this year, and will come back next year with even greater experience and depth. Both teams are sure to do heavy recruiting in the off-season and come back with powerful squads for next season's campaign.

Photo by Chris Hecht

Bogus netminder Tony Kono turning one away in the finals against Slug.

Basketball

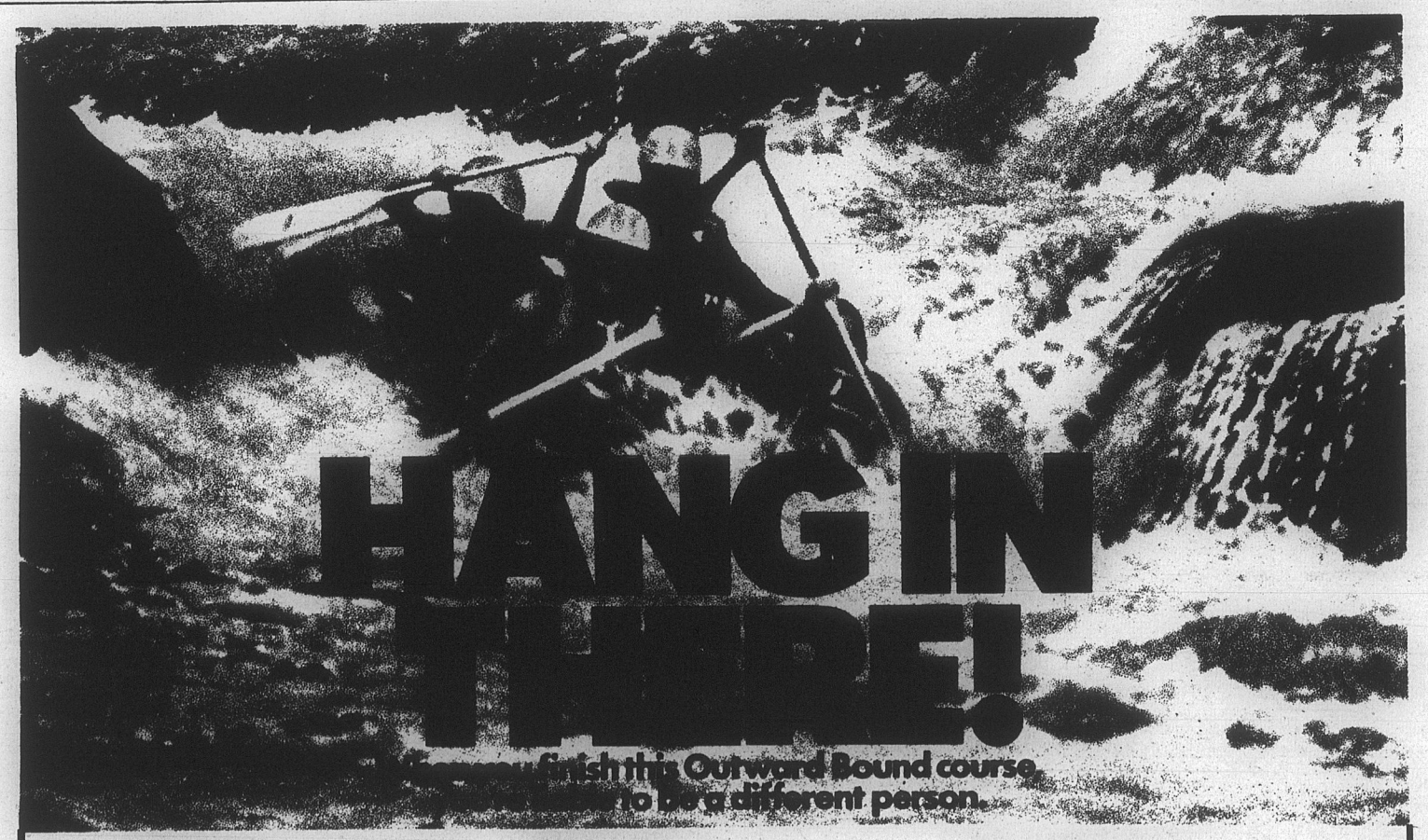
For almost two hundred Middlebury students, last Thursday marked the highlight of the basketball season. On that night, amidst splendor and sparkle, the Middlebury Intramural Basketball Championships were held.

In the night cap, the Effin Losers shrank Bigness 51-45 to capture the coveted "A" league title, while in the earlier contest, Spread, Penetrate, and Shoot bested Preppy Hunters to reign as the new "B" league champions.

In the "A" league title game, the Effin Losers shot with deadly accuracy and utilized their substantial team depth to beat Bigness. Bill Ross '83, Dennis Boyle '84, and Martin Beaty '84 had the hot hands for the Effin Losers. Good passing Tom Mahon '83, hustling Bob Gulla '83, junior Steve Wright and Bob "Mahda" Calamari '83 all chipped in with strong efforts.

The outcome was in doubt until the final buzzer, though the Effin Losers jumped out to an early nine point lead. Led by big John Good '83, and Jeff Thomsen '83, Bigness stayed close all the way. George Shively '83, Dana Mitiguy '83, Peter Ulrich '83, and Dave Audretsch also cotributed for Bigness.

Exclaimed Ross after the game, "This means so much to me, I've practiced so long and tried so hard to win it all."



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Squash finishes strong

By Dan Pryor

The Middlebury Women's Squash team finished their season with a solid 10-8 record. The young and relatively inexperienced team did not expect such a strong overall performance.

The Panthers traveled to Trinity, Feb. 4 and suffered a stinging 7-0 defeat. The loss was expected since the Hartford racquet-women are ranked third nationally in Division III. Coach Ron McEachen commented that co-captain Laura Thomas '82 "played a very strong match at number two."

The loss was a tough one, but Thomas had been predicting that her team would show improvement. As she forcast in January: "We have a young, inexperienced team, but as we gain experience, things should turn around."

Turn around they did as the Panthers placed second in Division III play at the Howe Cup. The national tournament was held at Yale, February 5-6. They defeated Franklin and Marshall 4-3, Johns Hopkins 4-3, Colby 7-0, Wellesley 6-1, St. Laurence 6-1, and Amherst 7-0. The women's only defeat was at the hands of a tough Hamilton team 7-0.

Coach Ron McEachen cited hard work as the catalyst of the Panther's success. The tough practices spurred dramatic team improvement. As McEachen expressed, "Other coaches did not expect such outstanding play from the inexperienced Middlebury team." The Panther coach noted the steady leadership and playing skills of co-captains Thomas and Anne Geary '82. The phenomenal play of Thomas at the Howe Cup improved her personal record to 9-2.

Much to their dismay, the Panthers suffered an unexpected loss to St. Lawrence, Feb. 16. McEachen changed the line up by sidelining the two top Panther players, Geary and Thomas, as well as the number five player, Elizabeth Old '84. This allowed the less experienced players to have a chance in tournement play. Martha McNally '83 and Debby Payne '85 produced the two victories for Middlebury.

Another loss ensued against Dartmouth, Feb. 18. The Green from Hanover were expectedly strong and romped over the Panthers 7-0. Wendy Willis '83 was the closest to victory, pushing her opponent to five games. As she commented, "It was one of my better performances all year."

On February 20, the women traveled to Boston to play Tufts and Wellesley. Unfortunately, they lost to the skilled Tufts team 5-2. Thomas and Payne produced the victories and they were both cited as having played phenominally. Against Wellesley, the Blue was victorious 5-2. Winners for the Panthers included Thomas, Geary and Payne, as well as Martha McNally '83 and freshman Toni Mauck. The win put the team's season record at a suprising 10-8.

Co-captain Thomas summed up the season's accomplishments. "There was a vast improvement in playing skills throughout the team. We can definitely be proud of our efforts."Next year the women's squash team ought to be exceptionally strong since the nucleus of the team will be returning. Only stalwarts Thomas and Beary will be missing. Both co-captains will be travelling to Boston, March 5 for the nationals.

Hoopsters down VTC

By Tina Nef

The Middlebury women's basketball team won its last game of the season by downing Vermont Technical College 66-60, Monday, Feb. 22. Coach Missy Hopkinson asserts it was a "good game to end the season with because we were able to execute consistently." The team's final record of 3-4 does not indicate the closeness of most of the games.

Playing at VTC, Middlebury jumped on top early and held a 15 point lead throughout most of the game. By half time the Panthers led 38-22. Middlebury again received superb play from sophomore Cathy Mehrtens, who contributed 23 points and 14 rebounds to the win. Mehrtens finished the season as both the team's high scorer and rebounder. Co-captain Deb Shelton '82 added 13 points and Meg Storey '85 put in 10.

Middlebury played an aggressive and fast game, outshooting VTC from both the floor and foul line. The Panthers effectively shut down VTC's strong "fast break" play.

The team was not so lucky when it hosted Norwich, Feb. 17, losing 63-48. Middlebury just didn't seem able to get into the game after Norwich started fast, leading 44-23 at the half.

Hopkinson said the team "needed to play our best game but didn't." Middlebury ran into foul trouble again, something that plagued the team consistently throughout the season. The Panthers took only six free throws to Norwich's 30.

This season's team gained a great deal of experience and has four starters returning to the lineup. And with only two seniors graduating, the prospects for next season look bright.

armchair quarterback

By Rick Present

Some things happen every winter: the days get shorter, Gary Starr turns the lights off so we don't have to see what we're eating, and a certain percentage of college basketball fans scream for a thirty second clock.

As potentially interesting as the first two topics might be, I think I'll spend this week's column addressing College basketball.

Before discussing the alleged necessity of a shot clock, we need to distinguish between two kinds of basktball: slow-down basketball and stalling. In the former case, a team is constantly looking to score. In the latter instance, a team is more interested in taking time off the clock than scoring. This is where a potential problem exists.

As a classic example of slow-down basketball, I would cite the Princeton University teams of the mid-1970's. Princeton played a methodical game, working and working for a good shot and usually getting one.

Frequently, the Tigers kept the ball a minute or more before shooting; however, all that time they were looking to score, not to stall. Utilizing this kind of slow team basketball, Princeton was able to play with anyone in the country although they lacked the individual talent that other top ranked teams had.

If this is the kind of basketball that fans want to eliminate by a thirty second clock, my advice to them is to go back to the NBA. You obviously don't appreciate the game, anyway.

Stalls, on the other hand, can be a bit tedious to watch. However, let me quickly make two points (excuse the pun). First, a four corner offense of the type popularized by North Carolina is not stalling! Carolina always looked to score from that offense. That's why its was so effective.

The four corners is also a difficult offense to execute. North Carolina rarely uses it any more because it lacks the personnel to run it properly. A well-run four corner attack is a thing of beauty and should not be taken out of the game because of a shot clock.

That brings us to the real problem area- the team that just holds the ball 40 feet from the basket and watches the clock run down. This, I grant you, is bad for the game. Fortunately, a rule was put in many years ago to prevent this. An offensive team must penetrate the hash marks at the side of the court every five seconds if it is closely guarded by the defense (closely guarded means that the defensive man must be within six feet of the offensive player).

Unfortunately, this violation is almost never called. I honestly don't know why. I think part of the problem is that it takes a referee five seconds just to remember to start to count off such an infraction, thus really giving a team ten seconds to get inside the line. Instead of screaming for a thirty second clock, scream for the enforcement of this rule.

Colege basketball does not need a thirty second clock. It just needs to enforce the rules that its has.

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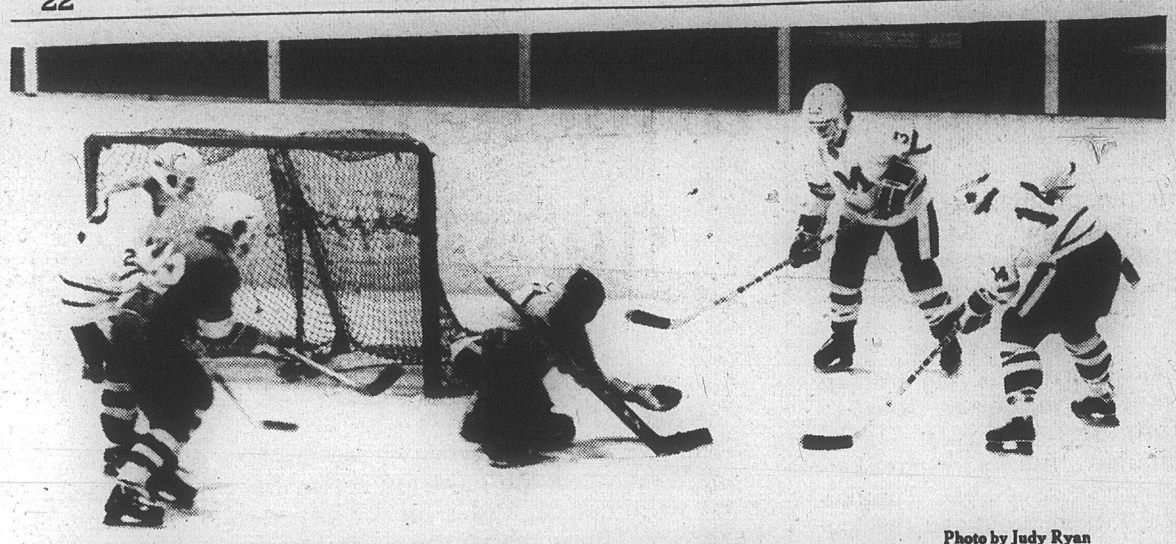


Photo by Judy Ryan

Women skaters in action against St. Lawrence. From left to right are, Ann Machado, Maggie Gordon, Sue Lyle and Judy Bonzi.

Women romp over Williams 7-0

By Ann McVay

The Middlebury women's hockey team ended its season on a winning note with a 7-0 romp over Williams, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at Williams' Field House. The victory followed a tough 4-1 loss to powerful St. Lawrence earlier in the week; a game in which Carolyn McCallum scored the lone Panther goal.

Saturday's game saw a confident Panther squad demolish a weaker, but much improved Williams' team. Middlebury controlled the puck throughout the three periods and with the help of some excellent play on the part of goalie Gigi Kippen '84, the Panthers were able to muster their third shut out of the season.

Robin Tate '82 sparked the Middlebury offense with her first goal of the game at 2:33 of the first period. putting the Panthers out in front to stay. Jean Flemma '85, who replaced an injured Hannah Nichols '84 at right wing on Tait's line was responsible for the second Panther talley, her first of the season. At the close of the period Middlebury led 2-0.

The second period saw the Panthers put more distance between themselves and the inexperienced Ephwomen. Again Tait sparked the Middlebury offense with a goal at 0:17 of the period. The goal, a power play effort, came on a tip-in off a Sue Lyle '82 shot form the left point. It was here that senior Ali Bartle took control of the Middlebury scoring effort, hitting the net three consecutive times from the left side. The Bartle tallies, two in the second period and one in the third, marked her third hat-trick of the season. Sophomore Mary Menard was largely instrumental in setting up the Bartle scores. The two forwards have worked extremely well together throughout the season.

Tri-captain Lyle was responsible for the final Panther goal. Lyle, fellow tri-captain Ann Machado, Tait, Lee McShane, Bartle and Judy Bonzi, were playing in their last varsity game. The performances of the six seniors will undoubtedly be sorely missed next season. However, Coach Duke Nelson is optimistic about his team's chances next year and is looking forward to the help of some experienced incoming freshman.

Hoopsters down Bates

By Jim Ralph
and Bill DeSantis

Bouncing back from a tough loss against Amherst, Wednesday, Feb. 17, the Middlebury men's basketball team trounced Bates 98-78, last Saturday at Memorial Field House.

Against Bates, the Panthers were clearly the better team, but very good outside shooting by Bates kept the Bobcats close for the first fifteen minutes. With the game tied at 28, guards Ted Virtue '82, Pat O'Donoghue '85, and forward Paul Righi '82 sparked a rally that gave the Panthers a 39-34 halftime lead.

In the second half the Panthers continued where they left off. Dominating play, Middlebury ran the Bobcats off the court, leading by as many as 26 points.

Overall the Panthers shot a sharp 53% from the field, and out rebounded Bates 50-38. Virtue playing, according to Coach Russ Reilly, "his best game this year," led the Panthers. Scoring a career high 21 points, grabbing 12 rebounds, passing for five assists, and playing aggressive defense, Virtue haunted the Bobcats all night.

Righi and junior Fain Hackney had their usual strong games, chipping in 18 points apiece. Mike Waggett '83 was strong off the boards pulling down ten rebounds.

Middlebury's performance pleased Reilly; "We reacted well tonight. It's always nice to give everyone a chance to play." The win boosted Middlebury's record to 13-8.

Against Amherst, the story was not as pleasant. Travelling down to Lord Jeff country, Middlebury knew the importance of the contest. The winner would almost automatically be assured of a post-season tournament berth. Though leading at the half by only three, 36-33, Amherst broke the game open with a 22-8 scoring spree following the second half tip. The Panther quintet never threatened again.

As Reilly commented later, "We were ready to play, but our shots just did not drop." He added disappointedly, "Against Amherst, we would have missed shooting a ball into the Grand Canyon."

Paul Righi once again led all Panther scorers on the night with 18. Mike Waggett added 12 points.

Middlebury will play their final regular season game today, at 2:00 p.m. in Memorial Field House. The Panthers will be trying to avenge a very close four point loss earlier this season to the Norwich Cadets.

Men and women skiers finish second at Williams

By Paul Quinlan

The Middlebury women's ski team's long domination of the Eastern Carnival Circuit came to an end last weekend at Williams' Carnival. The Panthers' four event total of 235 was 30 short of the winner, the University of Vermont. New Hampshire was a distant third with 208.

Middlebury finished last in the slalom. Only Leslie Smith '82 cracked the top ten with a second place showing. The Panthers 4x5 kilometer relay of the McMenamy sisters, Tara '82 and Keri '83, Judy Carlhian '83, and Sue Long'82 edged U.N.H. for first with U.V.M. third.

The men turned in a fine performance, finishing ahead of Dartmouth for the first time this season to take second. Rick Makin '84 was the team's top performer in the slalom, finishing seventh. The 3x10 kilometer relay team finished second.

Today and tomorrow, Middlebury hosts the EISA championships at the Snow Bowl. The men's giant slalom and women's slalom are taking place this morning, while the nordic events begin at 1 P.M. at Breadloaf. Tomorrow, the men's slalom starts at 9:00 A.M. and the women's giant slalom at 9:30 A.M. Nordic relays begin at 1:00 P.M.

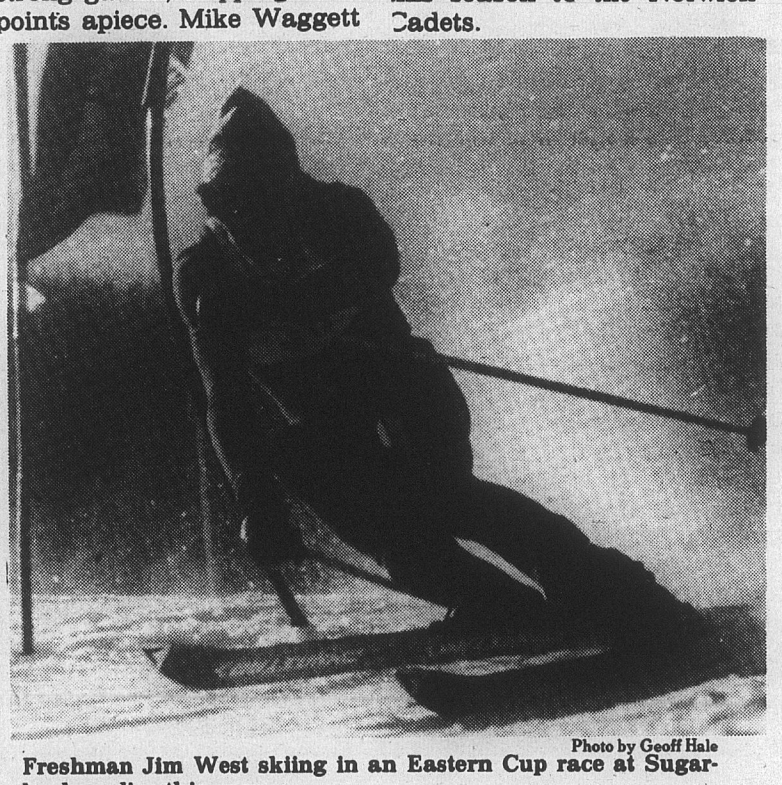
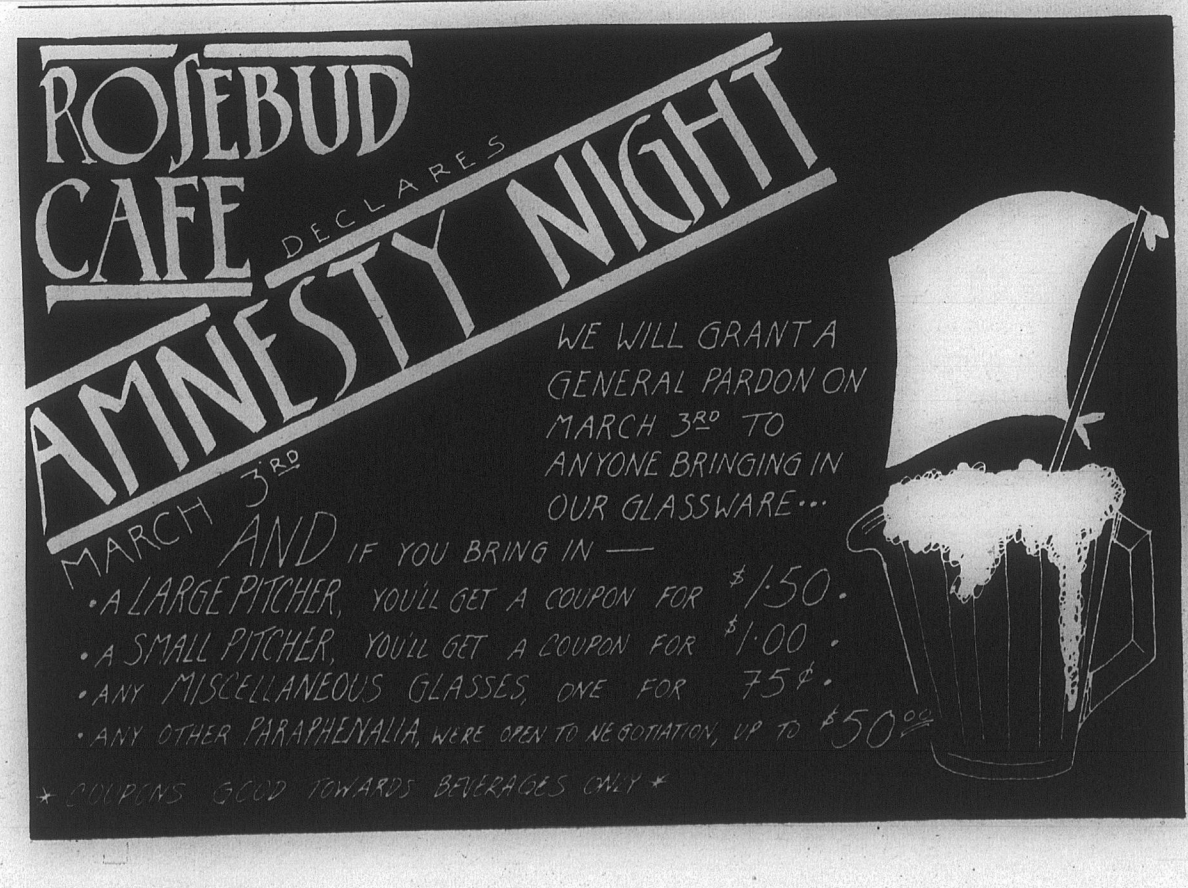


Photo by Geoff Hale

Freshman Jim West skiing in an Eastern Cup race at Sugarbush earlier this year.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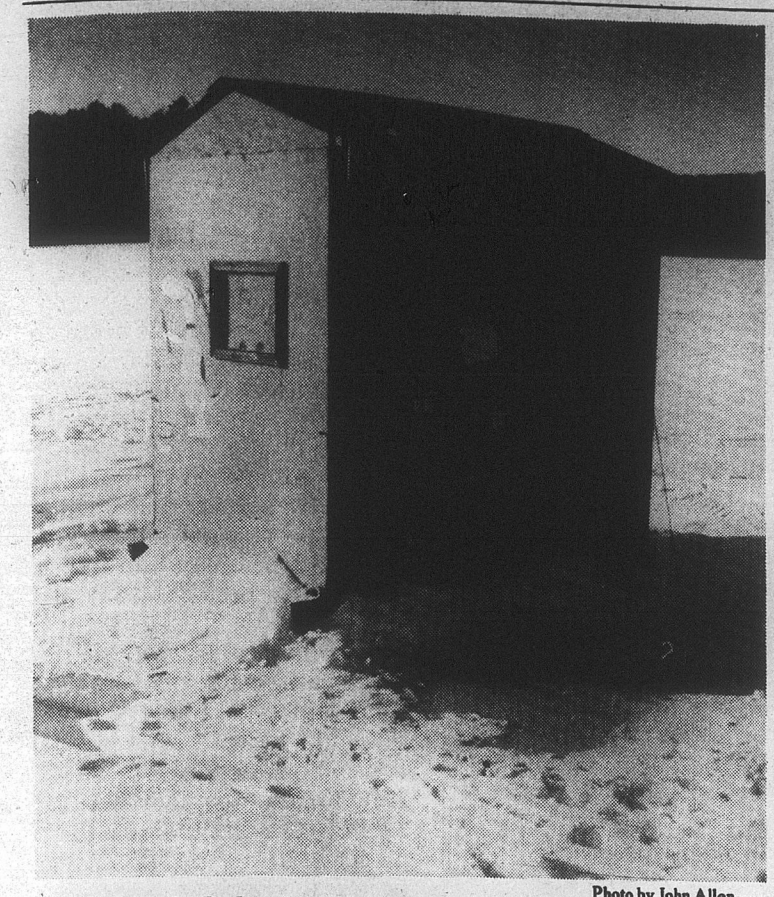


Ice fishing in Bedrock—a place right out of hi-stor-y. Photo by John Allen

Ice fishing beckons

By Sheila Creamer

Vermont is famed for its winter sports: skiing, hockey, and ice fishing. Ice fishing? No, it's not pulling chunks of ice out of Lake Dunmore to cool your kegs. It's catching fish through a hole in the ice on a frozen lake.

With the coming of winter, summer fisherman put away their hip boots (waders) and don their insulated clothes and head for the ice-covered lakes. "It's a nice way to cure the winter doldrums," said Charlie Sargent, a Food Services staff member and an avid ice fisherman.

Holes are drilled by hand with an ice spud (a chisel-like tool) or with gas powered augers for the more affluent. Hand lines, tip-ups (crossed pieces of wood that hold a fishing line and have a flag that is tripped when a fish bites) or the home-made equivalent, jacks, are used in place of rods and reels. State Fish and Game Laws allow each fisherman 15 lines, and tip-ups or jacks with no more than two hooks on each.

Keeping warm is a main concern of the fishermen. Temperatures on Lake Champlain, for example, can go much below those on land because of the wind chill factor. Sportsmen shelter themselves from the elements in anything from lean-to type shanties to small homes equipped with floors, bunks, heaters, and gas stoves for cooking.

The anglers fish for smelt, a small fish no longer than five or six inches, trout, northern pike, land-locked salmon, and perch; perch is the most sought after target. The catch depends on one's luck and the season, since Fish and Game Laws limit the months certain fish may be taken.

The largest fish taken in 1981's Winter season was a 19 lb., 13 oz. northern pike, snagged from Lake Champlain with a tip-up. The largest perch caught in 1981 weighed 1 lb., 12 and one-third oz.

Another consideration for the fisherman is the type of ice on the lake. One inch of black ice, pure water frozen, can hold up a truck, according to Sargeant. On the other hand, ice formed by water mixed with snow often honeycombs and is weaker. And falling through the ice can mean anything from frost-bite to death.

A different kind of skier

By Charlie Thomas

The Hindu Touri Ski Team is an elite, yet little publicized group of cross country ski racers who operate out of Middlebury College. While the College Ski Team trains long hours year round to stay on top, the Hindu Touri relies on wit and cunning. Beaver Hahn '85 summed up the Hindu approach to racing when he said "There's hardware out there to win and I'm gonna get it."

The Hindu Touri approach to ski-racing is simple. They find races with the best prizes and join the age groups with the least competition. They rely heavily on short-cutting the course, particularly in longer races. In addition to learning the art of orienteering, many of them are masters of disguise. Beaver brags he can pass for anything from 18 to 29 years of age, covering three age groups. It is even suspected that he occasionally stuffs his ski uniform.

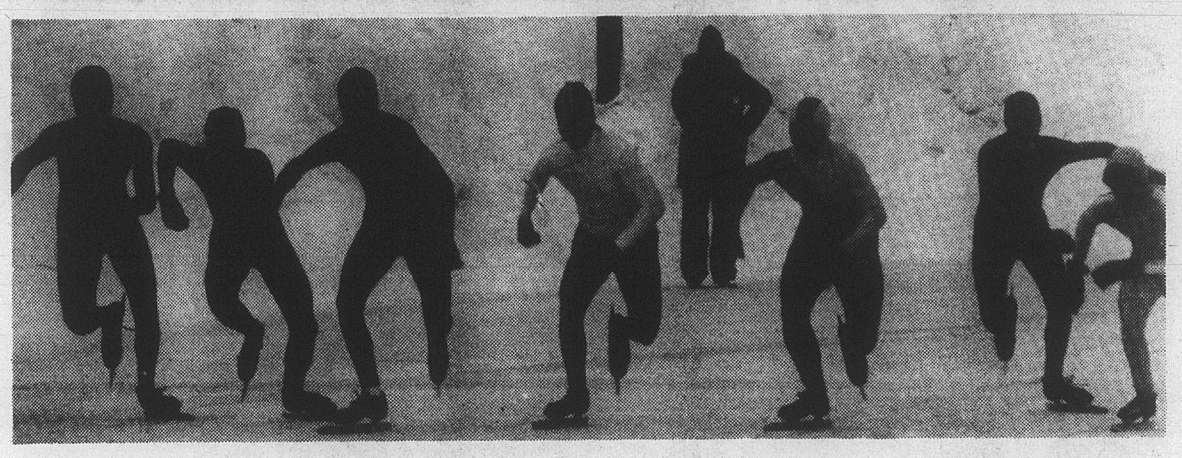
Now you may ask yourself why must the Hindu revert to such strategies. Go out to Breadloaf on any clear Sunday afternoon, a favorite time for Hindu training. Ski the Turkey Trot or some equally flat course. Wear a crash helmet. You will be able to easily identify the Hindu Touri; they wear stretch elastic disco suits and leave large body shaped divets in the snow behind them. Should you sight a Hindu, we suggest the following evasive action:

1. Don't run and don't hide behind a tree. Trees and moving objects seem to be the most common victims of the Touri. 2. Lie on the ground and play dead.

Are the Hindu Touri methods effective? The Touri have collected such booty as waxing kits, ski bags, jackets, gloves, maple syrup and turbo charged Saabs. Coaches of the College Ski Team fear that some of their racers may defect to the Hindus. However not just anybody can become a Touri. Jamie Mauder '83 is currently in danger of being exiled from the Hindu Team. She made the unfortunate mistake of becoming too proficient at skiing.

Founded by Jeff Clark, Walter Burt and Roger Harper, the Hindu Touri Ski Team has grown to include Nick Hahn, Jamie Mauder, Jim Frazier, Emma Mayer, Brett Hulsey, Charlie Thomas, and several other walk-ons from the college team who would prefer to remain anonymous. The racers ski everything from 55 km. marathons to one km. sprints and generally place near the top of their age group.

Most of the Hindu Touri try to keep a light attitude toward the races, though there are some ecxeptions. "It's pure Hell," maintained Walter Burt '82 after the Breadloaf Marathon.



Speed skating championships

By Peter Kyle

Lake Placid was the site of the North American Speed Skating Championships held in mid - February. The event featured over 200 of the top Vermont and Canadian speed skaters. Participants skated on the same 400 meter oval track where Eric Heiden won his unprecedented six gold medels in the 1980 Olympics. This championship, however, was not skated in the same format. Rather it was a "pack-style" race, where as many as seven or eight skaters raced against each other at the same time. Many of the skaters had just come from the U.S. Nationals, held a week earlier in Minneapolis, MN.

The NA's had six races for each division, including the 300 meter, 600 meter, 800 meter, 1000 meter, and 1500 meter. Points were awarded to the top four finishers, and the overall winner was the individual with the most points. In the Junior Division, ages 15-16, there was a close battle between defending champion Tony Kormalou and Jr. National Team member Kit Kyle. Kormalou took the 600 and 1500, while Kyle won the 1000 and 300. However, Kyle was slashed in the shin during the 300 and received eight stitches. Kormalou went on to win the final two races, and capture the overall championship. Kyle took second overall. The skating circuit now heads to the "indoor season" which lasts until the end of March. From there many of the skaters will continue their olympic training by hitting the bike racing circuit.

classifieds

Free coke to the first 100 people in the door at Slug tonight.

Dear Lion: What's with you and this Bessey kid? XOX The Early One.

JEM: Why suffer when N loves you? D.

MOM: I want a care package. The food IS what they make it out to be. Dale

'Ban: Happy two-two, baby! How shall we celebrate? Love, Saucy-chops.

Hey Alcoholics: Who the h... needs a frat when you've got 511? We sure don't! Love, DD,JC, and JA.

JBB, Stain or The Girl Downstairs: Thanks for making life good again. Pachyed for spring together, but hey-it's snowing! Love you, G 417

Dear JF: We need a new developer.

Dear John: Good Luck on your last game and Happy Anniversary! I've got a bottle of Valpolicella that has been waiting for just this occasion. It's been a great year. I Love You, Tam. P.S. I'm so glad we decided not to pretend!

AEF: J'aurais toujours faim de toi.

CHER: Surprised? I promised ya. Sorry I won't be home til May. Miss and Love y'all. Guess who? (Sonny)

Hey T,TH,S D.R. Crew: When's the next DR party? I know you missed me this week, but "There's no business like Snow Business!" Small.

Oh Rich. Oh Rich! Oh Rich!! OH GOD!

Hey Guys in Painter 312: Skate well—don't screw up and embarrass yourselves now!! Your devoted fans.

Duke you're a total hose.

Is the sun shrinking?

Dear Duo in Milliken E 462: Love your taste in music, but at 3 A.M. in the morning?! Give our weary souls a break—would you want to be woken up 15 minutes after you'd fallen asleep? Your lofty neighbors.

Hobes: Got your classified. Hope your still chasing sheep in Paris. Keep up the muddin'. We made you proud

Winter term. Party hard, you facehead. Your 'faced hall, Alien 2nd

Hey Carol: I like the new waxer, too! Far out.

Dear Bets: Have a good break at home and take care of yourself—we want you back in good shape and ready for spring! The musketeers.

Herpes Simplex II, it's for life.

Howard you like to tell me who you are? Box 3416 or Hep annex basement, 2nd office on the right.

Nasal Herpes, coming to a theatre near you!

LOST—REWARD OFFERED

Heavy, grey wool sweater with name tag handmade by a good friend. Please return to David Buchanan (Forest East).

FOR RENT

Available for Spring term and/or summer. Five bedroom house in E. Middlebury—beautiful location, ideal for large parties. Call 388-3401.

LAKE DUNMORE: Two bedroom winterized cottage available mid March—June. Fully furnished, modern kitchen, hardwood floors, knotty pine panelling. Airtight woodstove and gas furnace. 15 minutes from Middlebury. Security deposit, references required. Students welcome. 352-9063.

LIVE OFF CAMPUS NEXT YEAR: Six winterized 2-br Lake Dunmore cotages available Sept.-June. Fully furnished, modern kitchens, oil or gas heat plus airtight wood stoves. 15 minutes to Middlebury. Faculty and students preferred; security deposit, references required. Write: Karen Rockow, 345 Harvard St. 3B, Cambridge, MA. 02138; (617) 354-0124

FOR SALE

Lenin and Marx are dead, but their names live on — in the Moscow metro. Get your T-shirt now. Call Judy at 8-3305 for details.

Need a Typist? Call Heather at 8-3340. $1.00 per page.

Numark Studio Mixer, Model DM-400W, capable of taking two phonographs, two tape decks, two microphones, plus cue circuit and cross fade. $110

Mura Electret Microphone, Model DX-30V. $65. Call 388-7091

Microphone stand and boom. $35. Call 388-7091.

WANTED

6% Working interest in shallow oil wells with income sheltered oppurtunity, Spavinaw Oil Co., Box 245, Spavinaw, Oklahoma 74366. (918) 589-2978

Point O'Pines Camp for girls is looking for female counselors. Check Placement Office or write: Andrew Rosen, 221 Harvard Avenue, Swarthmore, PA. 19081

BIKERS! The Middlebury Bike Club needs to borrow panniers for its Spring Break trip to North Carolina (March 26 - April 5) Please help us! Contact Andrew Wilson at 8-9060.

Hydro plant decision near

continued from page 1

burse that business for the days it is closed. "It's sort of unheard of in any agreement," Magoun said.

Desautels said he thinks people are forgetting the benefits of the plant. "A little bit of sacrifice in terms of the quality of the actual falls themselves will allow more people to see the beauty of the area and the bridge, and to use the waterfront area," Desautels said. He said that the Frog Hollow plant will not create large flooding, or mud flats, and that the volume of water over the falls will be pretty good.

Paula Israel, a 1976 graduate and a spokeswoman for The Committee to Save the Middlebury Falls, said Desautels is wrong. "The amount of water they've (CVPS) guaranteed us will go over the falls is less than goes over the falls on the worst day of the year. That means a trickle of water will go over them," Israel said.

A CVPS study showed that the 64-year average of water going over the falls on the worst day was 180 cubic feet per second, or approximately 4.3 inches of water. CVPS guarantees the town that 140 cubic feet per second, or 3.4 inches, will go over the falls for 12 hours during the tourist season, i.e., from May until October.

If CVPS builds the plant, the town will receive $70,000 in tax revenues. Tim Buskey, Chairman of Middlebury's Board of Selectmen, said that represents about seven cents on the tax rate. The town would be able to either cut the tax rate by seven cents or spend the $70,000 on other projects, according to Buskey.

But he added, the $70,000 will probably be eaten up by inflation. Buskey wants to hear what the townspeople have to say before he decides on the project, and he admits that the tax revenue is not "a major selling point." Instead, Buskey points to the building of the Jessica Swift Park, a walkway across the Smiley building, and eventually a foot bridge across the creek as possible benefits from the project.

Alan Israel does not think a price can be put on the falls. "We feel the money they're going to give us isn't worth the destruction of our falls. How much are they worth, $70,000, $7 million or are they priceless? .... They're saying here's a check, I want the most beautiful part of your town. You just can't sell your town."

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Dry throws hat in ring

By Paul Cramer

Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science and Chairman of the department, has decided that the time has come in his life to combine the study of politics with its practice. Dry, who has taught students at Middlebury the intricacies of American government in particular, and the political philosophy of government in general, for the past 14 years, is running for town Selectman on this Tuesday's ballot.

Dry is running on one major issue: his opposition to the proposed hydroelectric plant for the Frog Hollow Falls. He said he feels the plant would ruin the falls without any substantial benefit for the community. Dry is also concerned about the development of the downtown area and whether or not the town should build a second Otter Creek Bridge, and if so, where.

Dry said he wants to see what contribution he can make to the practice of local government. "I think I know enough people and the issues facing the town to be a constructive voice," Dry says. Dry wants to ensure that there is "patience and concern for the citzenry before going ahead with any projects," and that "the decision-making practice is a fair and reasonable one."

Studying under Leo Strauss, Herbert Storing and Joseph Cropsey, Dry received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D from the University of Chicago. His doctoral dissertation was on "Representation and the American Founding," and he has published articles on representation, the separation of powers, and the congressional veto. Recently he helped get published Storing's seven volume, "The Complete Anti-Federalist."

Dry likes to quote Alexis de Tocqueville on the importance of local politics. "Local institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science: they put it within people's reach."